



FINDLAY

Illustrated.

H. R. PAGE & CO.,

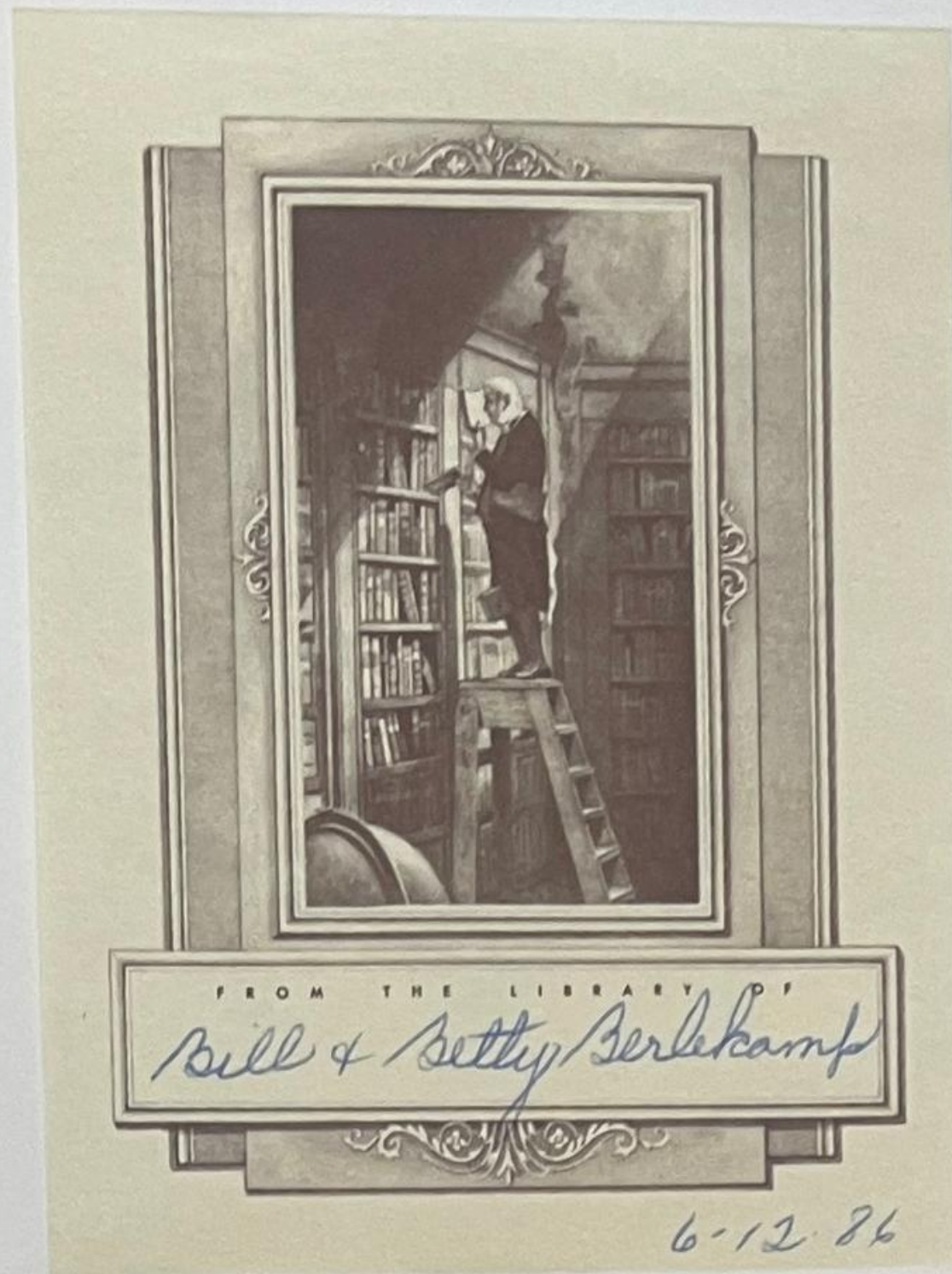
1889.



INDEX

* American Nail & Machine Co. SE corner Yates and Bank Sts.	12	Jones, Elijah Persifor, <i>Pres. First Nat'l. Bank</i>	6
* Balsley, Alfred H., <i>Proprietor and editor of daily and weekly Jeffersonian.</i> 504 Lima. Razed 1958. 1986 - site of Kirkpatrick-Benke Funeral Home.	9	* Jones, G. James, <i>Pastor First Congregational Church</i>	18
Beardsley, David B.	43	Joy House Block	45
SE corner Center and Clinton Sts. Moved 1902-05 to 206 Center St.		SW Corner S. Main and W. Sandusky Sts.	
* Bell Brothers Pottery	21	1986 - site of Diamond Savings & Loan.	
Bell Ave. east of railroad tracks.		Joy, David	29
* Bellaire Goblet Works	57	Proprietor of Joy House and Real Estate. 2203 S. Main St.	
Bolton Ave. at foot of College St.		* Kellogg Tube Works	19
Blanchard River looking west from bridge	15	N. Main St. Site was just north of Ball Metal and east of railroad.	
Railroad bridge in distance.		Kimmel, Dr. Jacob A.	24
Boger, Dr. Jacob H., <i>Dentist</i>	46	1034 S. Main St.	
1133 South Main St.		Kimmel Monument, Maple Grove Cemetery	54
Bridge	49	Kridler, Elmer L., <i>Mfrs. and Dealers in Carriages</i>	26
South Main St.		227 W. Hardin St.	
Burket, Jacob F., <i>Atty.</i>	3	Main Street Bridge	49
521 W. Sandusky St.		Main Street looking north from bridge	18
* Byall, Absolom P., <i>Farmer</i>	59	Main St. looking north from Crawford St.	35
942 Lima Ave. Razed 1985.		1986 - Beltz Clothing formerly Leon's Clothing	
Campfield, W.H., <i>Builder</i>	30	Main Street looking south from Lima St.	26
Constructed 1886 Courthouse. 921 S. Main St.		Maple Grove Cemetery	54
Carlin, Gage, <i>Real Estate</i>	52	Masonry Dam Findlay Water Works	15
913 S. Main St.		Corner of McManness and Country Club Dr.	
* Carothers, Geo., <i>Real Estate, Builder</i>	46	Myers, George W., <i>Oil Producer</i>	56
1113 N. Main. 1986 - site of home of Pres. of Findlay College.		839 S. Main. Razed 1934-35. Site of J.C. Donnell II's house.	
* Columbia Glass Works	47	North from Presbyterian Church	14
Junction of LE&W and TC&S railroads, east of Crystal - north of Walnut.		Passenger Station, T.C. and S.R. 4	36
Cory Monument, Maple Grove Cemetery	39	E. Sandusky St.	
* Dalzell Glass Works	29	Patterson, Joseph S., <i>Merchant</i>	51
Junction of Bolton, Rockwell, and Monroe		823 S. Main St.	
Court House	7	Peerless Refining Co.	40
Detweiler Monument, Maple Grove Cemetery	11	1986 - site of Ashland Refinery.	
East from Presbyterian Church	8	* Presbyterian Church	32
E. Hardin St. from S. Main St.		NE corner S. Main and E. Hardin Sts. Razed 1900.	
East Lawn	50	Rothschild, Joseph B., <i>Whls. Liquors</i>	58
Evangelical Lutheran Church	31	1208 Summit Street.	
SE corner S. Main and E. Lincoln Sts. Rebuilt 1954.		Ruhl Block	22
Findlay College	38	415 S. Main St. Burned in 1955. 1986 - site of Fenstermaker Shoe Co.	
N. Main Street.		Ruhl, George W., <i>Saddlery & Hardware</i>	43
Findlay Fire Dept. #2 - N. Main St.	22	510 W. Sandusky St.	
Findlay Water Works	15	Sandusky St. looking east from Main St.	36
Corner McManness and Country Club Dr.		Sandusky St. looking west from Liberty St.	57
First Congregational Church	5	Scott, John A., <i>V.P. Farmers' Natl. Bank</i>	16
308 Broadway.		Distillers & Whls. Liquors. 500 W. Sandusky St.	
First National Bank Building	39	Sheppard, D. Clark L., <i>Cancer Specialist</i>	50
400 S. Main St. 1886-1986 Jones Bldg.		714 E. Sandusky St. (Unverified)	
* First Presbyterian Church	32	Sheriff's Residence and Jail	53
NE corner S. Main and E. Hardin Sts. Razed 1900-01. 1902 site of Donnell Blk. 1986 - site of Marathon Oil Co.		NW corner W. Main Cross and Broadway Sts.	
* Flint's Block	11	Snyder, Wm. E., <i>Merchant</i>	25
100-102 N. Main. Razed 1934-35. New bridge was built, river widened and straightened.		321 W. Sandusky St.	
Frey Block	23	Soldier's Monument, Maple Grove Cemetery	32
NE corner S. Main and E. Sandusky. Third floor removed after 1955 fire.		Originally N. Broadway between W. Main Cross and Front Sts. 1986 - site Maple Grove Cemetery.	
Gas Well on J.H. Melott's Farm	28	South from Presbyterian Church	2
N. Findlay, south of railroad, east of Main St.		NE corner of S. Main and Hardin Sts. 1986 - site of Marathon Oil.	
Goodman Block	59	* Thorp, Freeman, <i>Real Estate and Artist</i>	42
NE corner N. Main and Center Sts.		1704 Lima Ave. Burned 1891.	
* Hay, Presley E., <i>County Clerk</i>	37	Traught's Block, Mrs. Wilhelminia	60
314 E. Lincoln. Razed 1960. 1986 - site of YMCA.		Dressmaker. 113 S. Main St.	
Hayward, C.D.	2	* United Brethren Church	4
Lumber Yard. 102 Crystal Ave.		SE corner W. Hardin and Cory Sts. 1986 - parking lot.	
* High School Building	10	Union Block	18
316 E. Sandusky. Erected 1868. Razed 1921-22.		104-120 N. Main St.	
Howard M.E. Church	5	* Union High School	10
220 Cherry St.		316 E. Sandusky. Erected 1868. Razed 1921-22.	
* Howard School	17	West from Presbyterian Church	8
Davis Street. Burned.		W. Hardin St. from S. Main St.	
Hurd, Dr. Anson	44	Wetherald Wire Nail Co.	33
1134 Hurd Ave.		Santee and east of railroad tracks.	

*Denotes building no longer exists



Reprinted 1986 by the Historic Preservation Guild of Hancock County to commemorate the Findlay Gas Boom which was initiated by the discovery of the Karg Well—Jan. 1886 and culminated in the Natural Gas Jubilee Celebration of June 8, 9, 10, 1887.



CHAPEL, MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY.

FINDLAY.



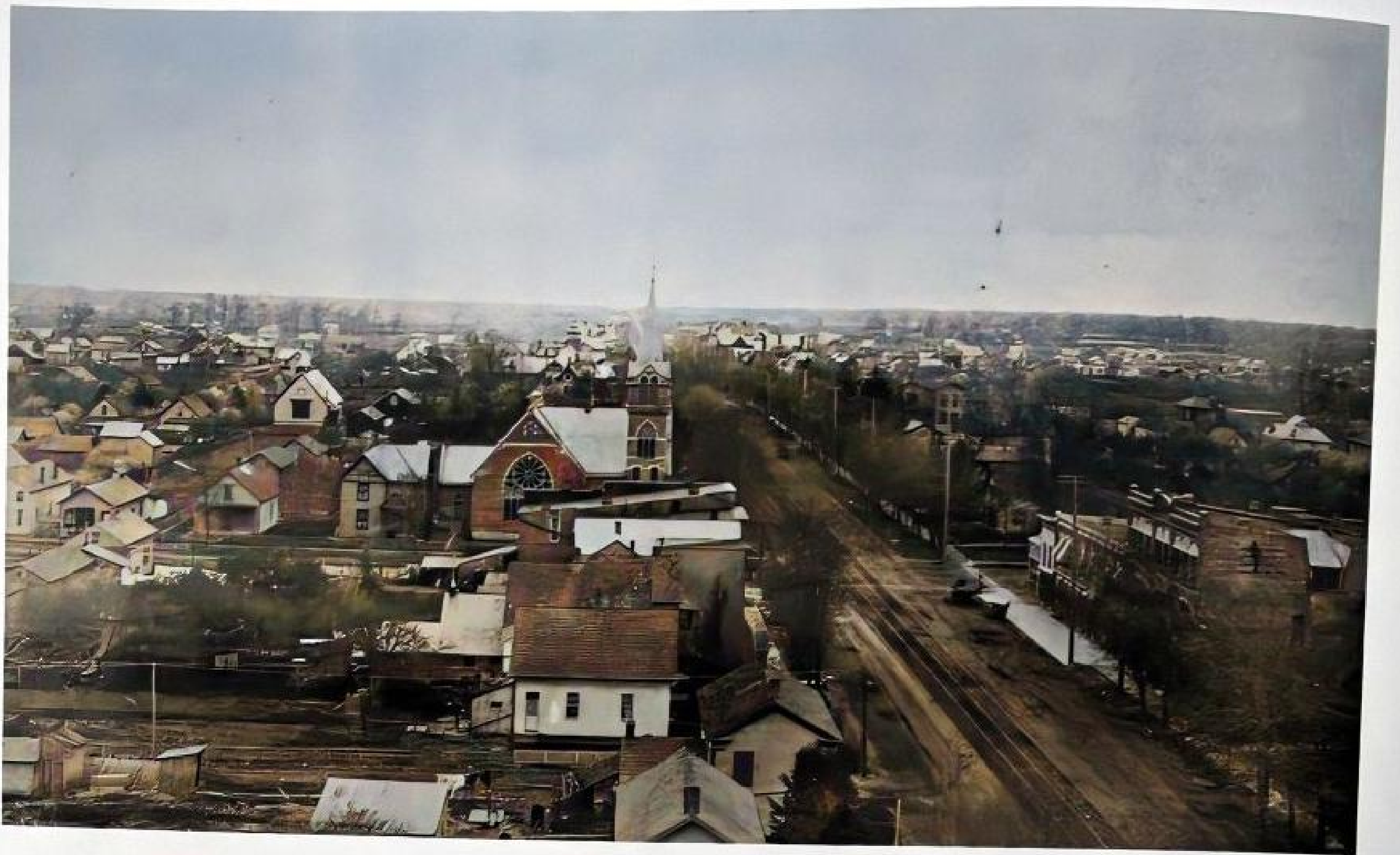
The last half century has been one of wonderful development, so much so, indeed that the man who utters the truism is apt to be looked upon as wanting in appreciation of the fact that everybody is so well aware of the truth that its statement is no longer impressive. But thinking people often ponder the question whether or not this age does not comply in all respects with that foreshadowed by the prophet Daniel, when describing what should come to pass in the "latter days." Others, again, especially in view of what has taken place within the present generation, have been brought to wonder whether the blind Jacob when pronouncing his blessing upon Joseph

did not mentally behold the present era when he blessed him with the "blessings of heaven above and the blessings of the depths that lieth under."

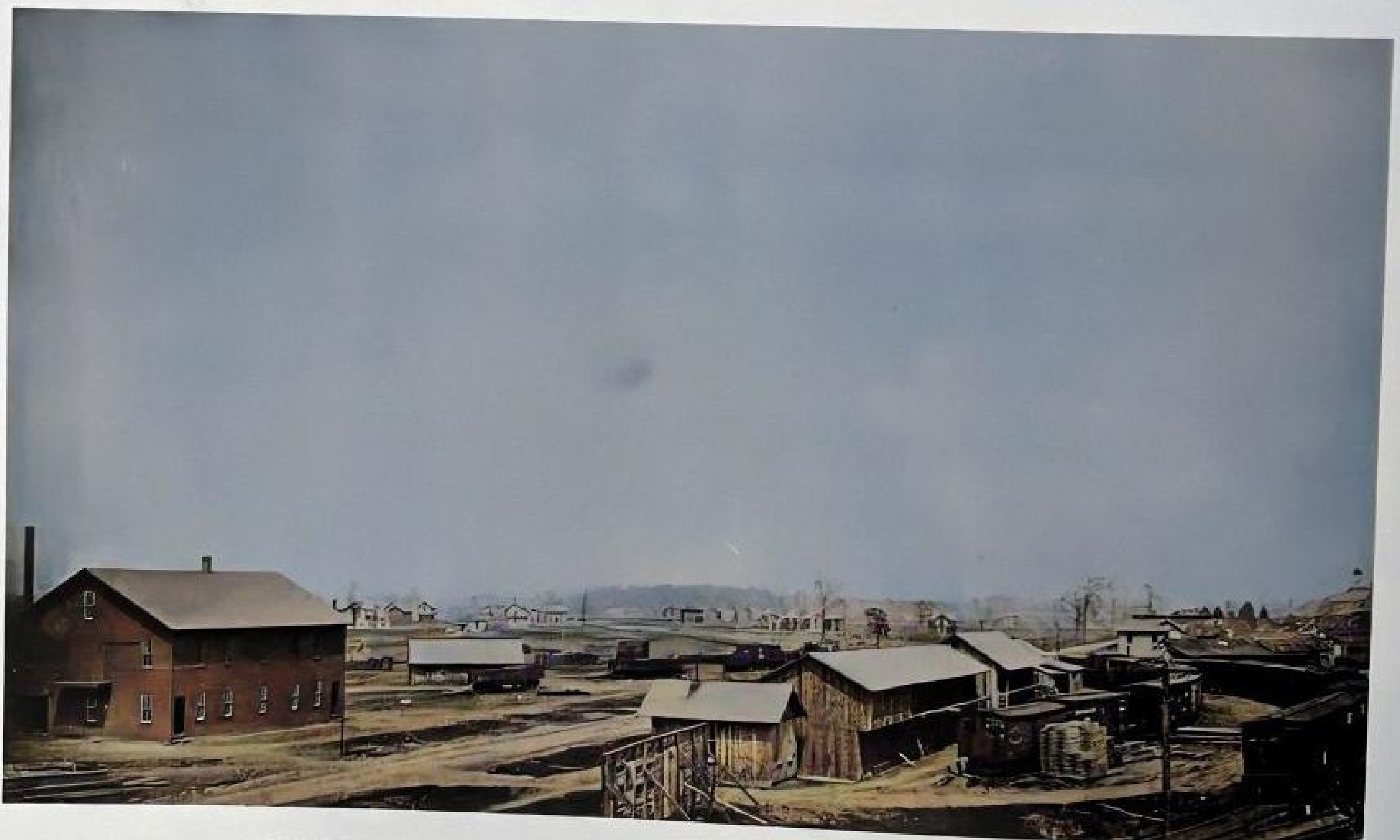
The drill, which has been searching into the "depths which lieth under," for many years, has brought to light many treasures, and wealth and prosperity have followed its developments. The discovery of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, was succeeded by similar discoveries in other states; and lastly the drill penetrated the chambers of natural gas, and let loose from its confines an agency which is revolutionizing the manufacturing interests of the world.

As a factor in this latter achievement, the city of Findlay stands out the most prominently of any locality, and more attention has been drawn to it and more inquiries made regarding the



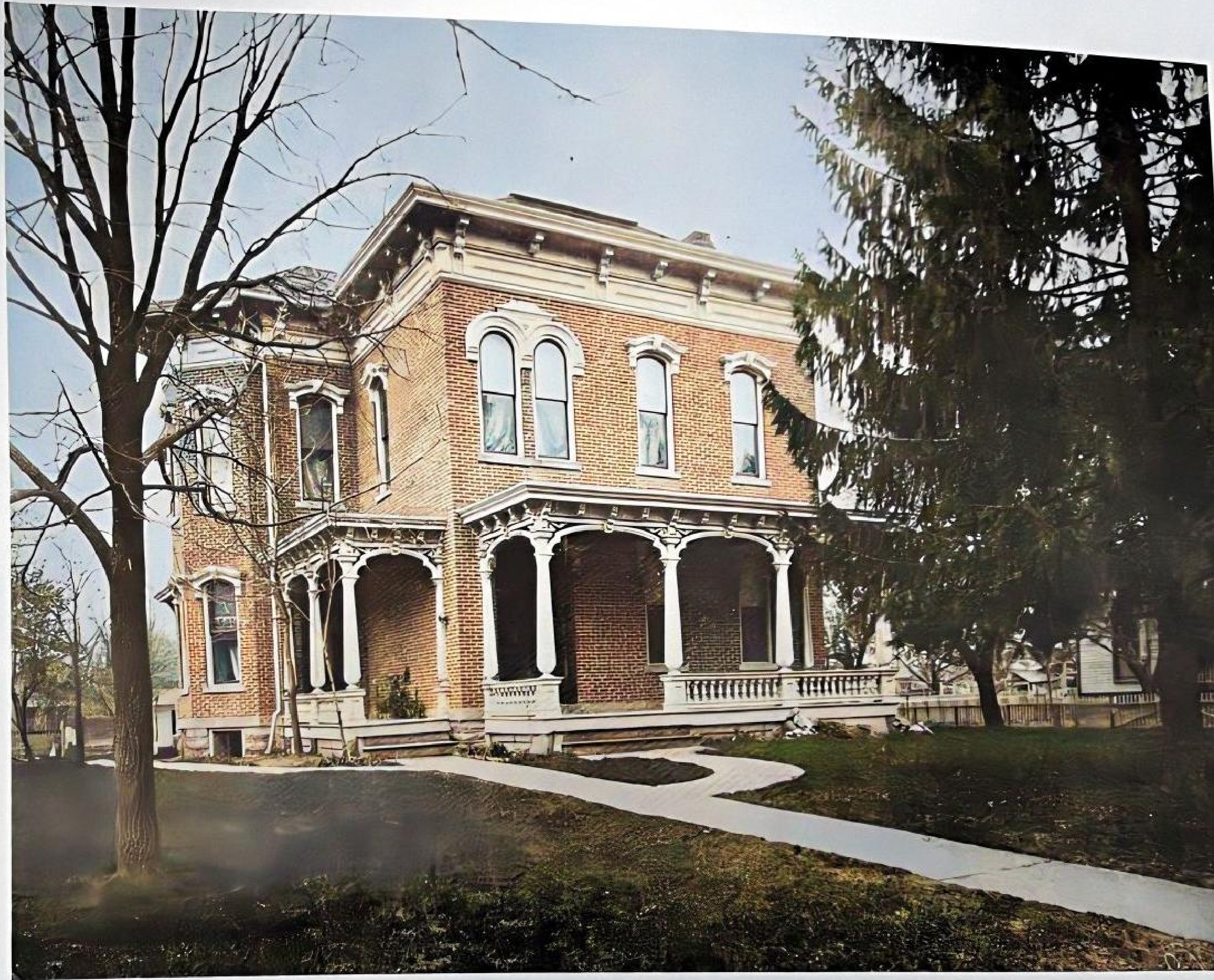


VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



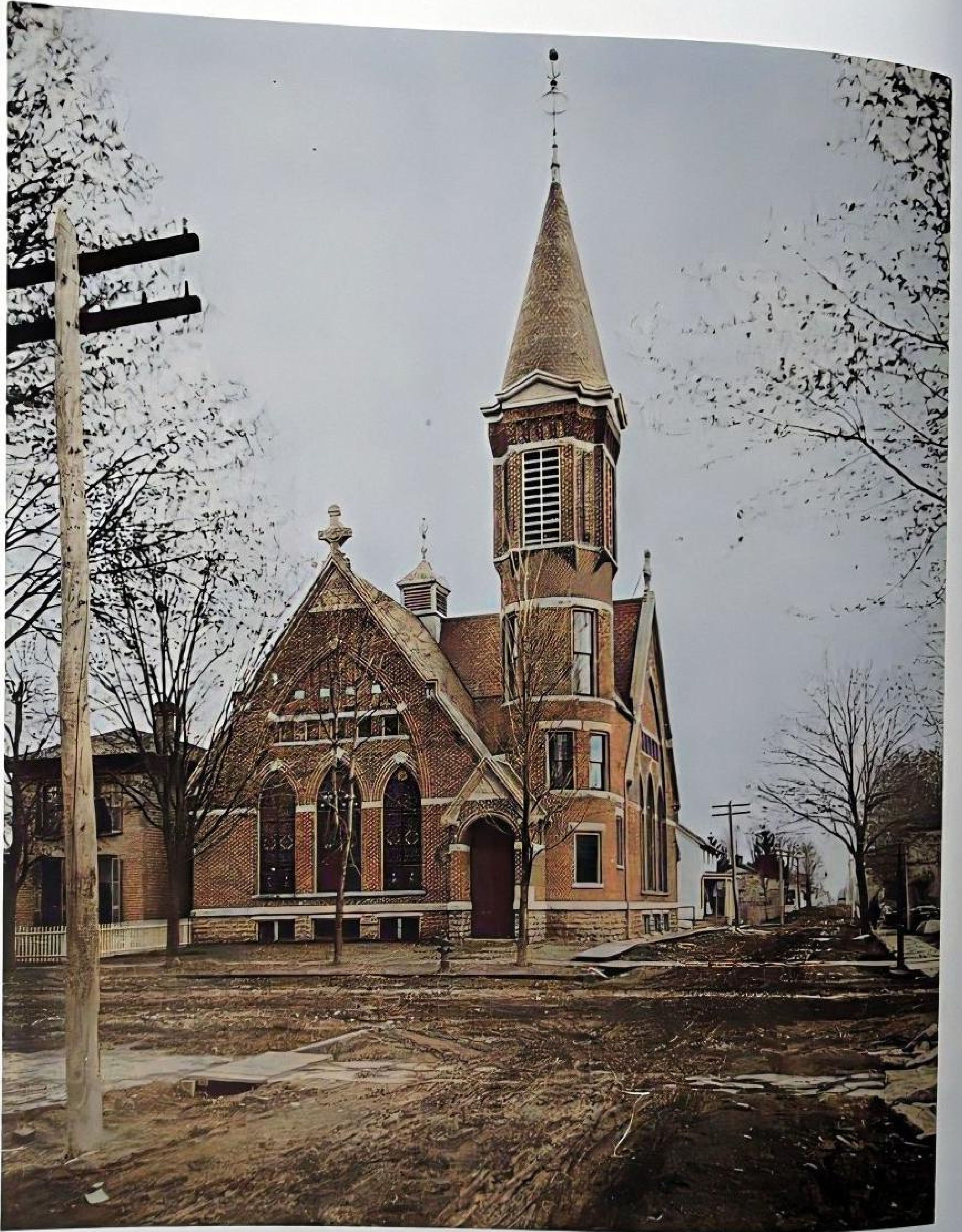
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF C. D. HAYWARD LUMBER YARD.





RESIDENCE OF J. F. BURKET.



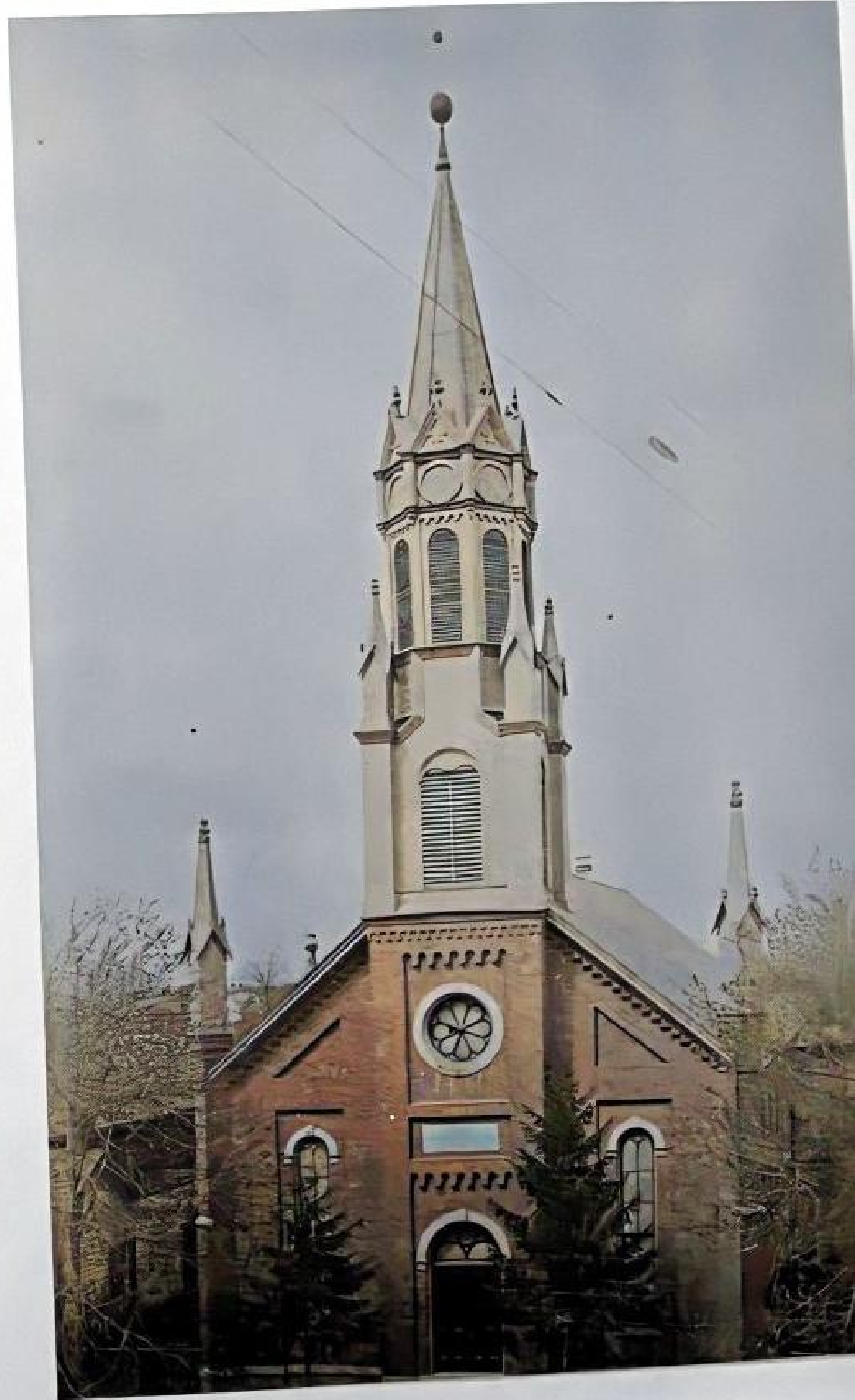


UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.





HOWARD M. E. CHURCH.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.





RESIDENCE OF E. P. JONES.



COURT HOUSE.





VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



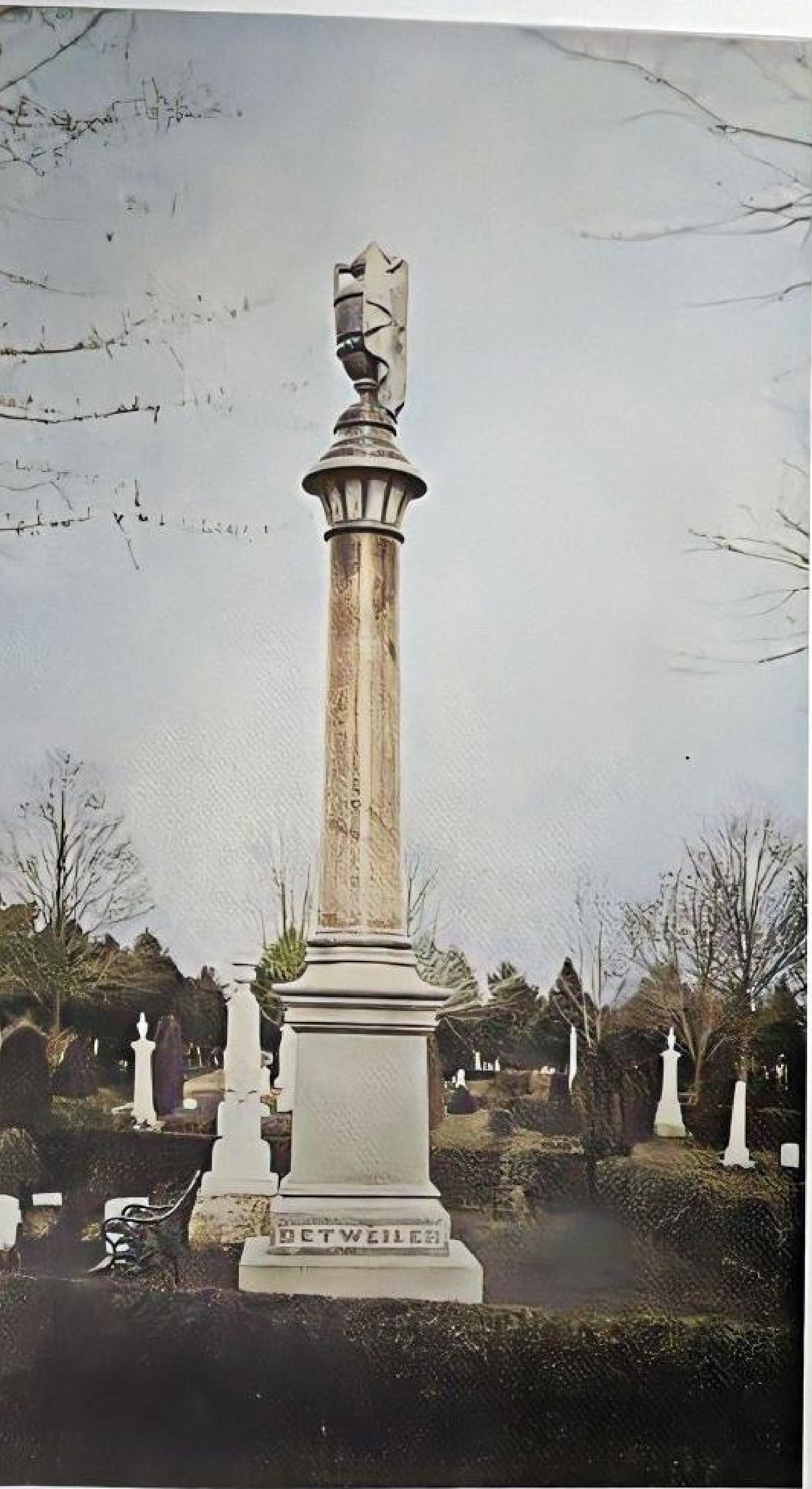


RESIDENCE OF A. H. BALSLEY.

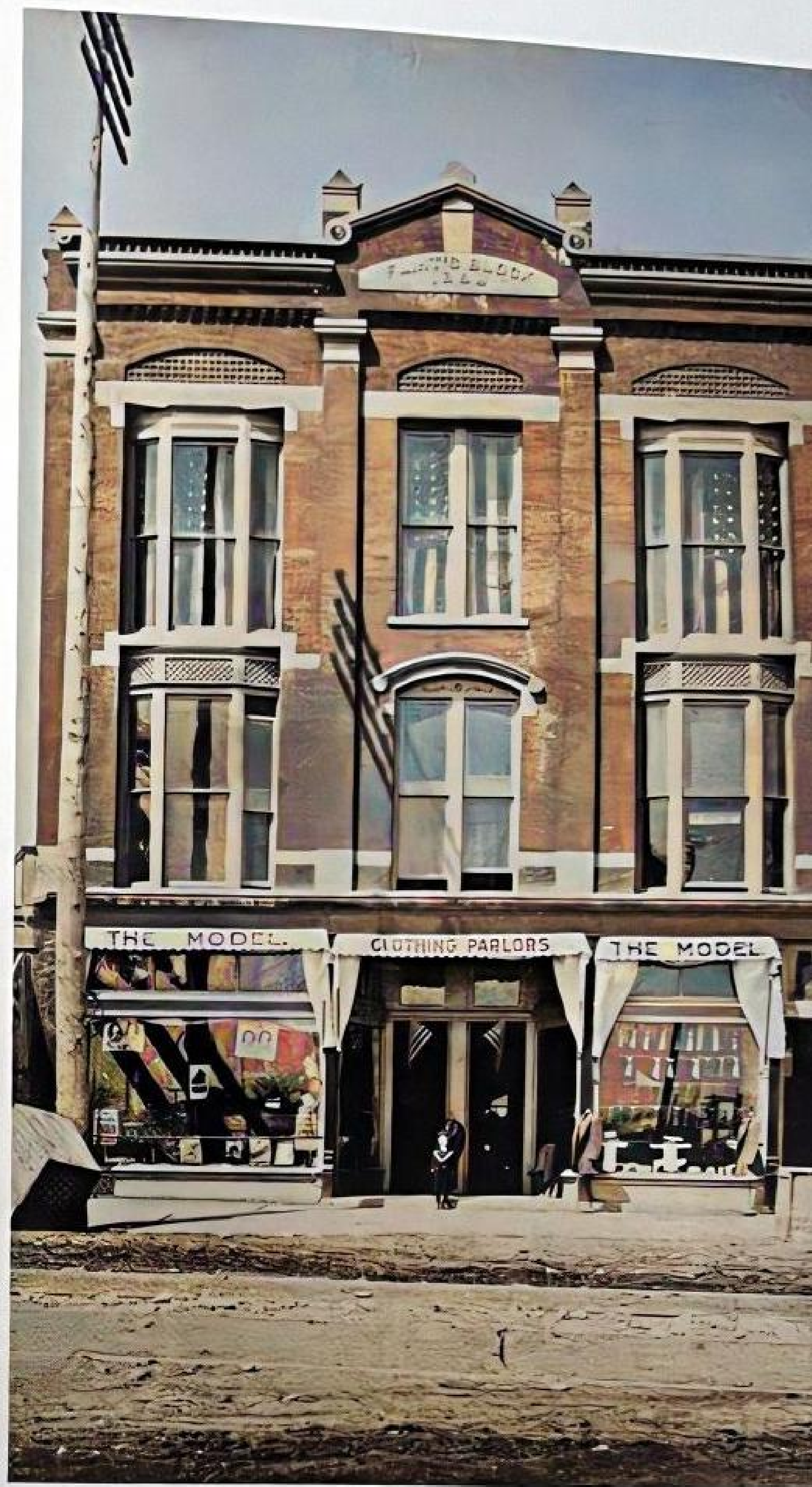




HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



DETWEILER MONUMENT.



FLINT'S BLOCK.





THE AMERICAN NAIL AND MACHINE CO.



discoveries within its borders than any man not acquainted with the facts would conceive to be possible. Not only are these enquiries coming from all parts of our own country, but England, France, Germany, in fact all Europe are sending enquiries in regard to this fuel which nature has so abundantly stored in this vicinity, and also in regard to its adaptability to all kinds of manufacturing—some with a view of locating their works so as to take advantage of the cheap fuel, and others with a view of promoting discovery elsewhere.

The City has become in a measure a kind of Mecca, and men journey from long distances to view its wonders, even as the Queen of Sheba visited Jerusalem to behold the wonders of the temple and harken to the wisdom of Solomon. But few people who come from afar to visit the city, unless they have become acquainted with its history, would imagine that it has a history dating back about a century. Everything looks as new and is so expansive, the evidence of thrift is so apparent on every hand, that the stranger imagines it to be a city of yesterday, with a growth as rapid and a development as sudden as the magical cities of the farther west.

Findlay, the county seat of Hancock County, is situated on the banks of the Blanchard River, which is a branch of the Auglaize. The river divides it into what are called Findlay proper, on the south, and North Findlay. All of the public buildings are located south of the river, and all the main business places were also located on that side of the river, up to the time of the event which has brought the name of the city so prominently before the world, and added so much to its growth, in population, prosperity and resources. Since then the growth of the north side has been phenomenal, and Main street, north of the river, has developed into a place of much business.

The city has one of the widest and prettiest Main streets to be seen in northwestern Ohio, and it has recently been connected with the north side by a handsome iron bridge one hundred feet wide, a picture of which will be found among the illustrations with which this work abounds. It is divided into right and left compartments, while through the center, in a space intended for that purpose alone, passes the track of the Main street car line, which extends from Chamberlin's hill on the south, where a number of beautiful and costly residences have been erected, notably those of Ex-Senator David Joy and R. E. Peabody, to the Bigelow hill, west of the Wetherald Wire Nail Works, a distance of about four miles. This elegant thoroughfare, especially south of Lima street, abounds in fine residences on either side. They are elegant homes, surrounded by





VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.





BLANCHARD RIVER, LOOKING WEST FROM BRIDGE.



VIEW OF MASONRY DAM, FINDLAY WATER WORKS.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. SCOTT.





HOWARD SCHOOL—ONE OF FIVE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.





RESIDENCE OF G. JAMES JONES.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM BRIDGE.

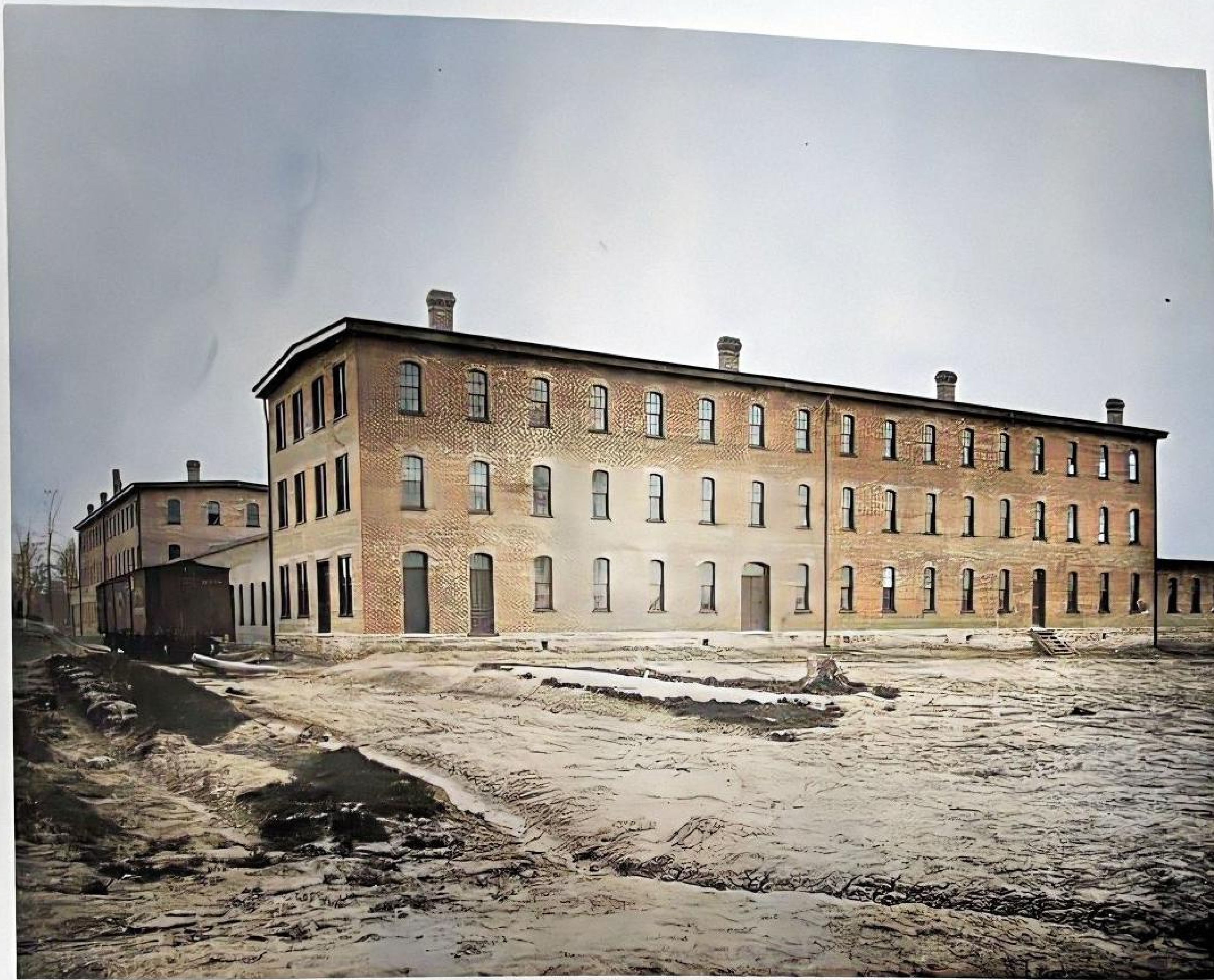


KELLOGG TUBE WORKS.

pretty grounds, which a few years will transform into bowers of beauty. Among these residences will be found those of Ex-Senator Carlin, E. Barnd, G. W. Galloway, Dr. J. A. Kimmel, W. H. Campfield, Gage Carlin, J. B. Wagner, J. S. Patterson, G. W. Myers, M. Gray, E. L. Entriiken, John Poe, Esq., John Adams, Dr. Boger, and others, many of which will be found among the illustrations. On this thoroughfare, in the heart of the city will be observed the splendid store building of T. & W. R. Carnahan, one of the finest in many counties, and on the corner of west Main Cross street, stands the handsomest Court House, without exception in Northern Ohio. It is finished inside with exquisite skill, and though it costs a quarter of a million dollars to the taxpayers, is regarded with especial favor. The beautiful fountains which adorn the grounds in front are the gifts of public spirited citizens, the largest and most expensive having been given by Dr. Bass Rawson, one of Findlays first citizens; and the other by B. F. Hyatt, a wealthy and retired business man.

The lands comprising the county of Hancock were not acquired by the state from the Indian's until the year 1805, and were known as a part of the Wyandot reservation; it was one of the last places in the state from which the aborigines were removed. The first record of settlement by white men was in 1815, although Fort Findlay had been erected some years before, and was garrisoned by soldiers' who defended the frontier during the war of 1812-15. The first settlement was made in Findlay by Benjamin Cox and family who some years later removed to Wood County. His daughter Lydia was the first white child born within the limits of Hancock County. Her birth occurred in 1817.

The county was slow in settlement and it was not until 1823 that it was organized into a township which on April 4th, 1824 held an election for trustees at which eighteen votes were cast. The tax duplicate for the same year showed twenty tax payers, but the collection of taxes did not indicate that the tax payers had become millionaires. In 1828, the legislature passed an act, on the 21st of January, creating the township into a county, and authorizing its organization by election of the proper officers. Accordingly an election was held April 1st, '28, at which seventy-four votes were polled, Don Alonzo Hamlin being elected sheriff; Mathew Reighly, auditor; Joshua Hedges, Treasurer; William Hackney, Assessor; Thomas Slight, coroner, and John Long, John P. Hambleton and Godfrey Wolford, commissioners. Their salaries were not large nor their duties onerous. The auditor received the enormous sum of forty dollars per year for his services.



BELL BROS. POTTERY.



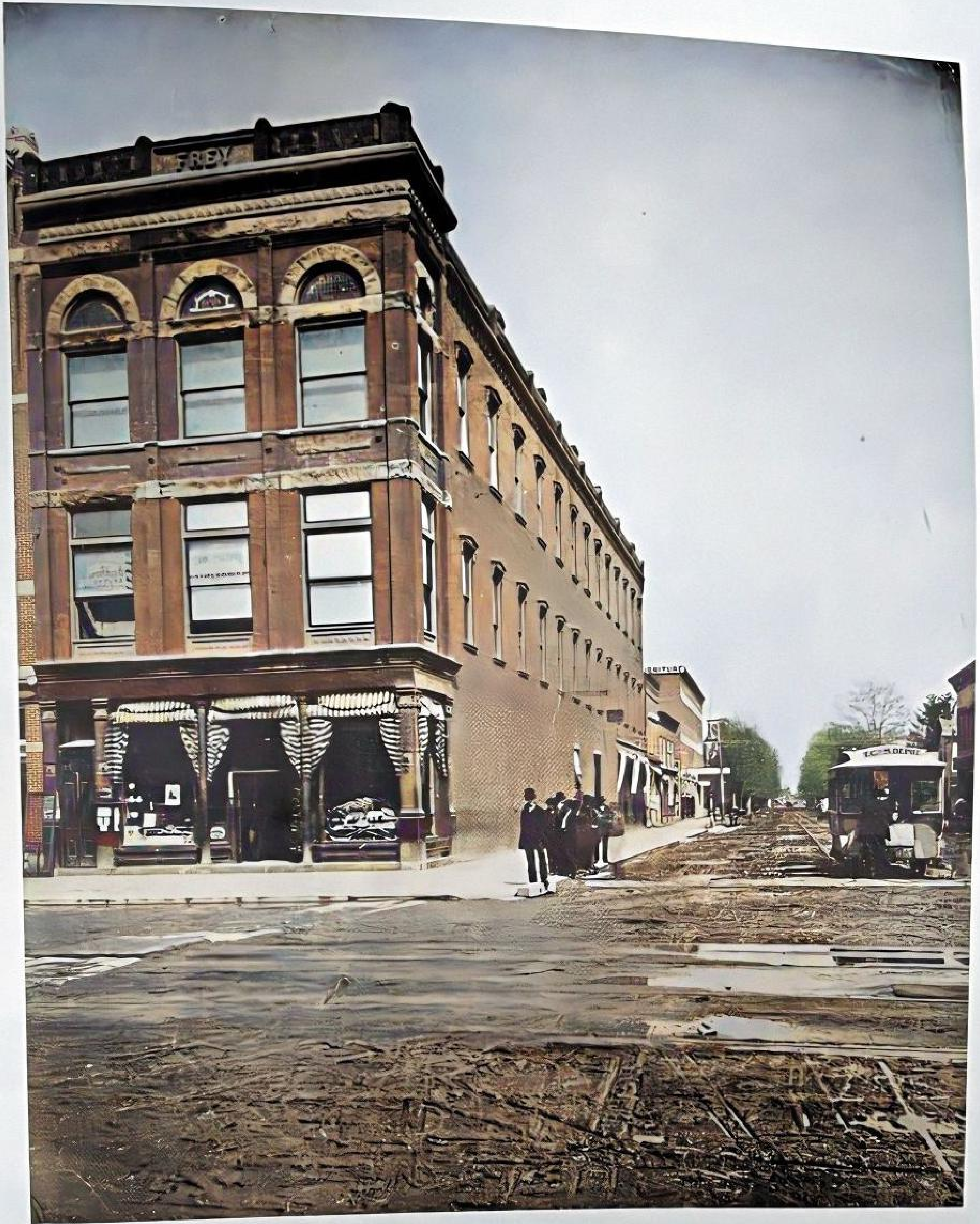


RUHL BLOCK.



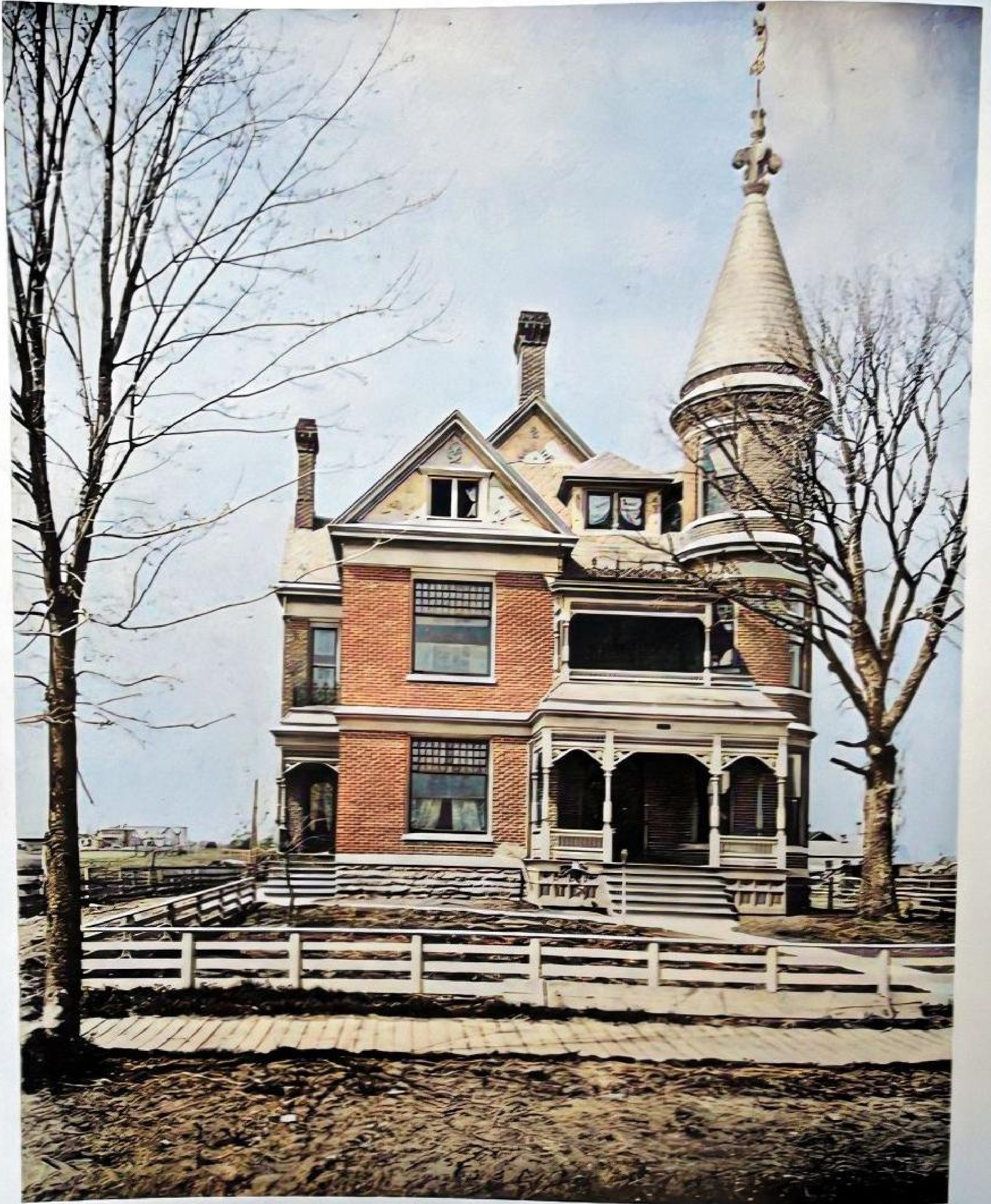
FINDLAY FIRE DEPARTMENT No. 2





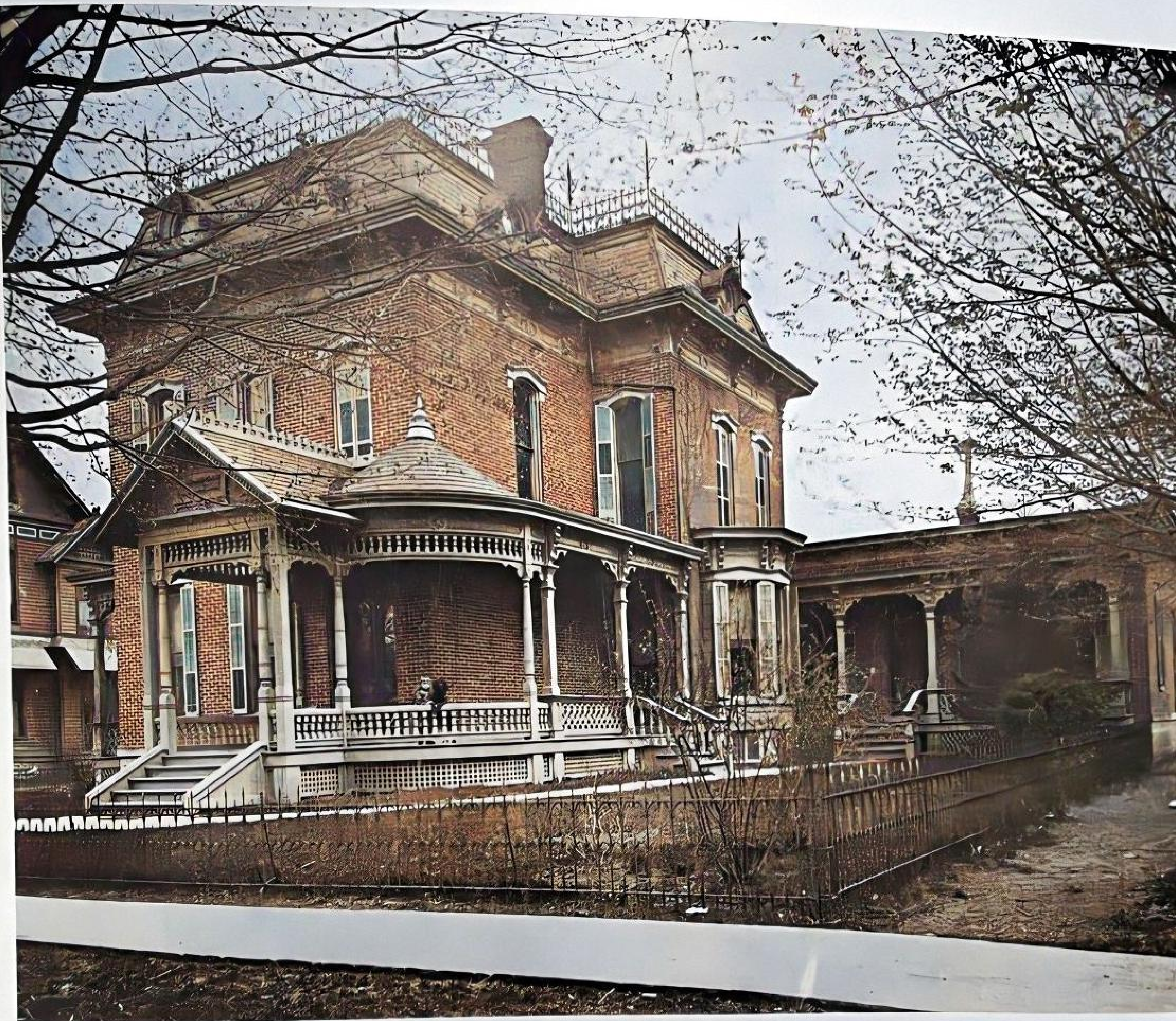
FREY BLOCK.





RESIDENCE OF DR. KIMMEL.





RESIDENCE OF W. E. SNYDER.





RESIDENCE OF E. L. KRIDLER.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM LIMA ST.



After its creation into a county, Hancock began to fill up slowly; first one township and then another was organized, but by far the larger part of the population then as now remained within the immediate vicinity of the county seat. The first jail, a very primitive structure, was built in 1830, on a part of the plat where the court house now stands. The first court house was erected in 1832, but remained unplastered until 1833. It stood on the corner of Main and West Crawford streets, where the elegant brick block belonging to E. P. Jones, Esq., now stands, and in which The First National Bank is located. There it remained until the second court house was completed, in 1841, when it was removed to the lot next north of where the Presbyterian Church stands. It was used as an inn for a great many years, but afterwards was converted into a dwelling and occupied by Jacob Carr. In this residence natural gas was first used as a fuel, many years ago, and was considered among the natural curiosities. It was discovered in a well sunk for water. Afterwards the well was covered over and the gas led into the building through a small pipe and used in the stove. The premises was sold during the great boom of 1887, was fitted up for business rooms, and is now occupied in that way.

The second court house was built upon the plat where the first jail had stood, a new jail having been built in a more convenient neighborhood and of a more secure fashion. This second court house was in its day regarded as a very superior structure, and from it justice continued to be administered until 1884, when the commissioners were prevailed upon to contract for its removal and the construction of the splendid edifice to which we have before alluded.

The year 1884 proved an eventful one to Findlay. Tales of the finding of natural gas in Pennsylvania, and its adaptation to manufacturing purposes, as well as its adaptability to lighting and heating, had its effect of recalling to mind the old gas well of Mr. Carr, and the presence of gas in other wells in different parts of the city as well as the out-lying country. Dr. Charles Oesterlin, a homoeopathic physician, a German by birth and a man of great culture, had always maintained that there were illimitable quantities of gas underlying this locality. He was anxious to experiment, and at last succeeded in getting enough persons to interest themselves in the matter to make a trial. As a consequence the first well was sunk at a location selected by the Doctor, and on the 5th of December 1884, gas was struck at a depth of 1,092 feet in sufficient quantity to make a flame thirty feet high when ignited. It proved the beginning of a new era for Findlay. That well was followed by others, until at the beginning of the year 1886 there were



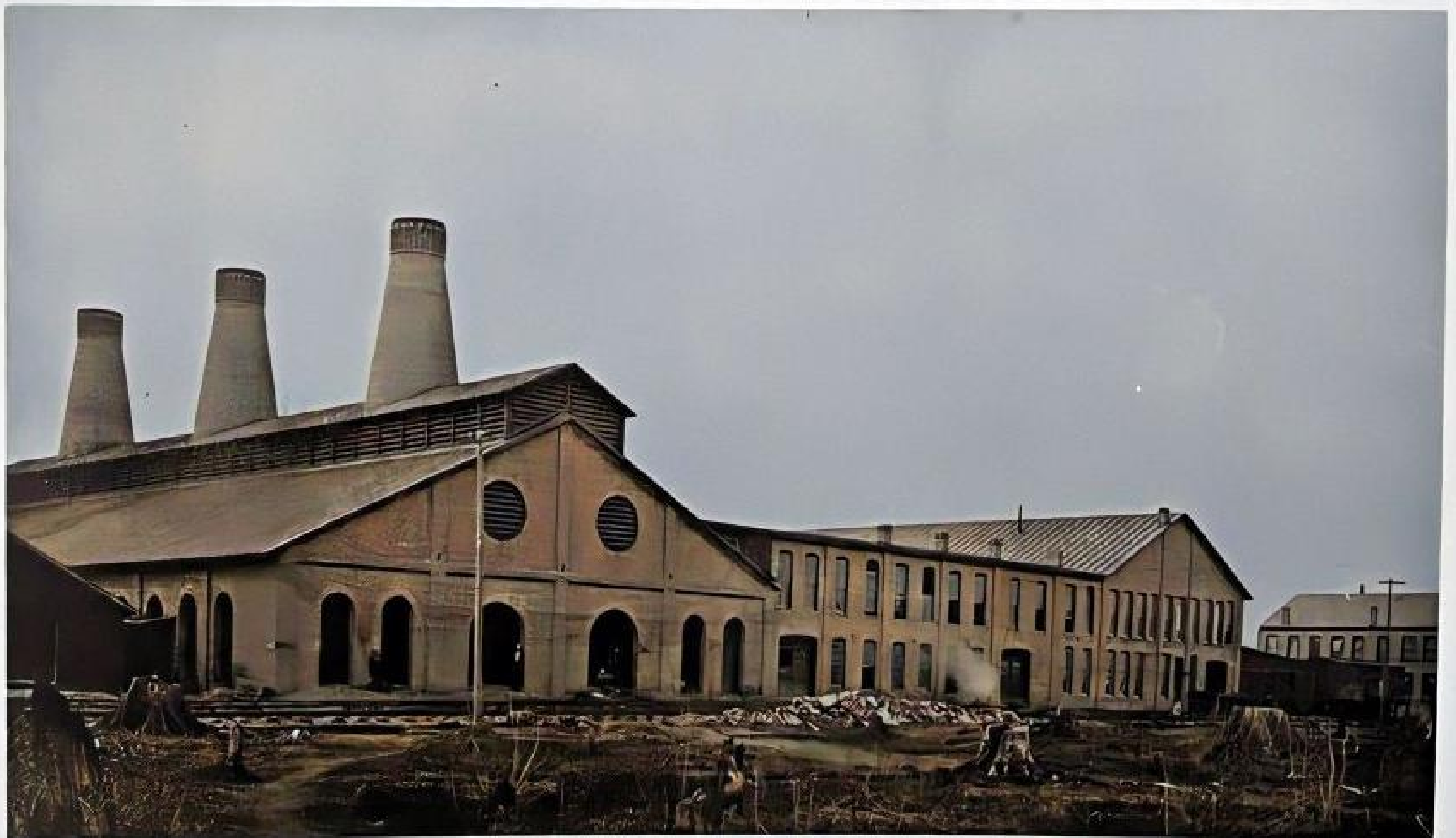
JUMBO GAS WELL ON J. H. MELOTT'S FARM.

FLOW OF GAS 28,000,000 CUBIC FEET PER DAY.





RESIDENCE OF D. JOY.



DALZELL GLASS WORKS.





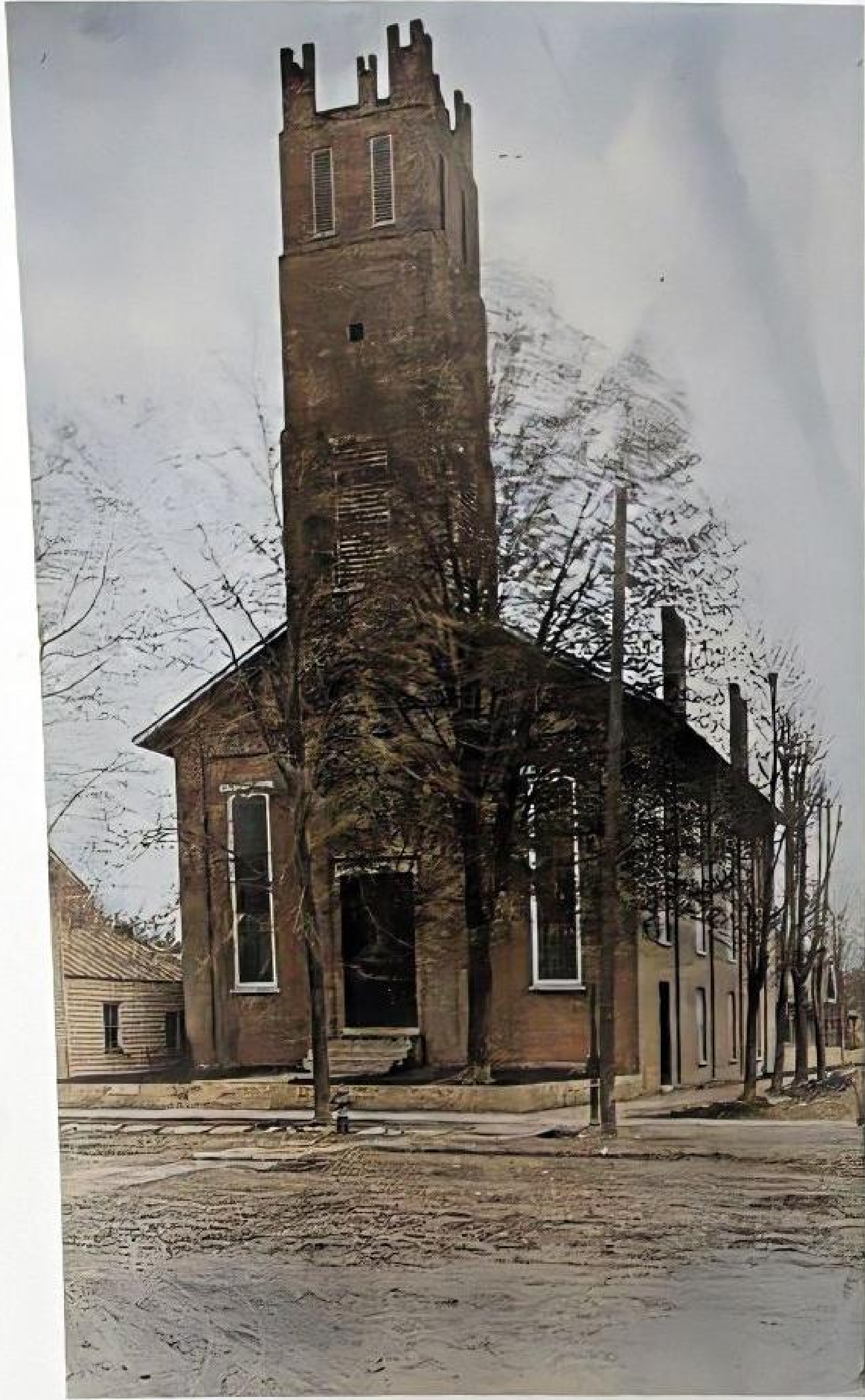
RESIDENCE OF W. H. CAMPFIELD.



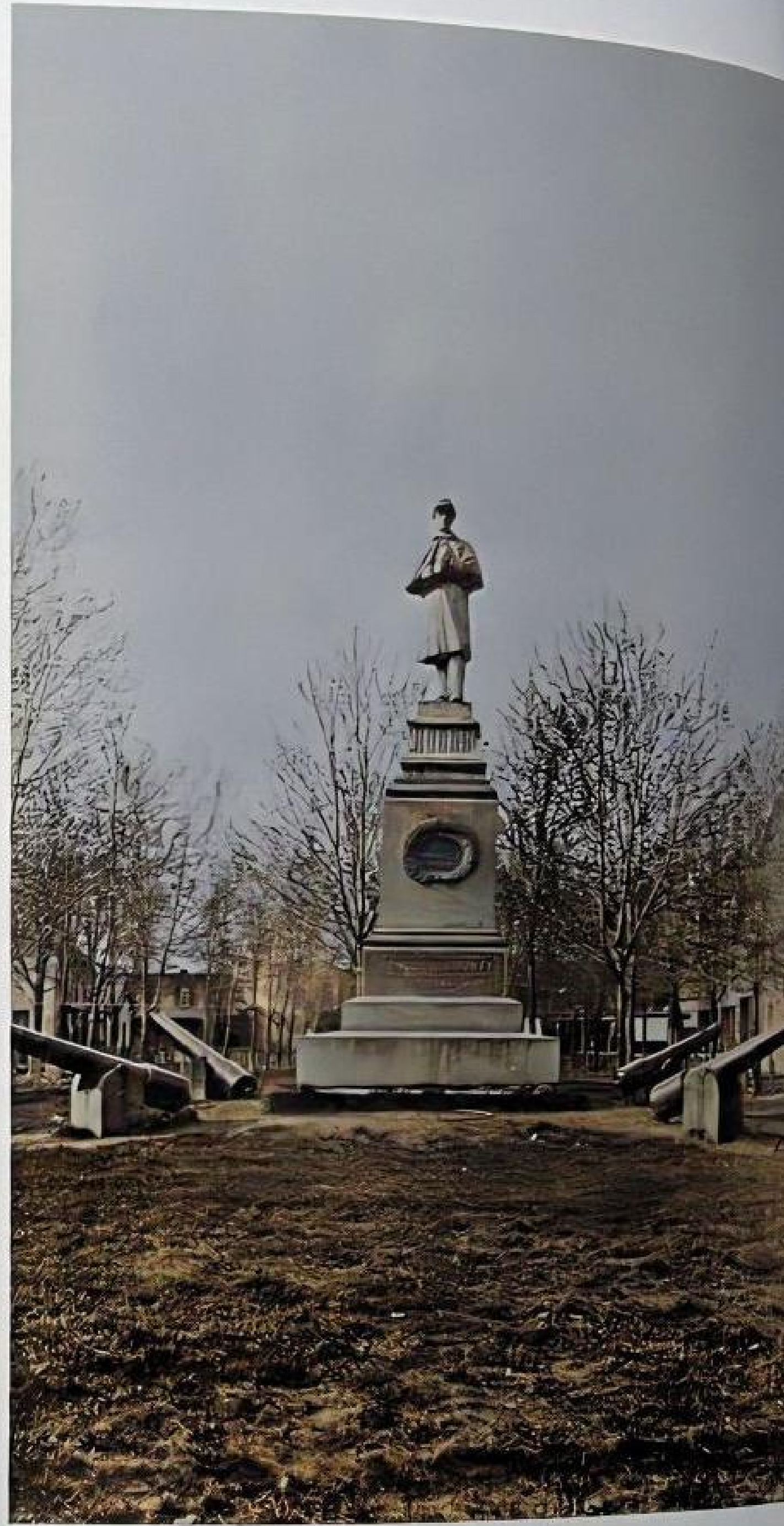


EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.





WETHERALD WIRE NAIL CO.



seventeen wells contributing to the supply of the city. January 20th of this year, the great Karg well was drilled in, and the wonder of the age was proclaimed to the world.

During all this time there had been practically no change in the status of Findlay; but all the while people had flocked to see the wonderful wells, to make inquiries, and to talk about its applicability to manufacturing purposes. But after the great Karg well had been struck and its frightful capacity advertised to the world, the matter began to crystalize. People flocked to the city, and excursion trains were run on all the roads to see the great monster.

H. W. Briggs, then located at New Lisbon, and engaged in the manufacture of edged tools, was the first to locate here. A large factory was built and two others have since been added, one for the manufacture of chains and the other to be used as a rolling mill. Then came the Findlay Window Glass Company, the Buckeye Glass Company, the Columbia Glass Works, the Findlay Table Company; all of which prospered and induced the location of other works. This occurred in 1886, and in this year also came the wonderful finding of oil. The fourth well sunk by the Findlay Gaslight Company, on the land of Adams Bros. & Co., developed the fact that there was oil in this field. The well had a fine flow of gas, but having been drilled below the cautionary line, had shown with the gas a spray of oil; this increased to such an extent that a separator had to be used. The next well, the Matthias, proved to be a first-class oiler, and when subjected to a shot of nitro-glycerine flowed a constant stream for days. This was the signal for the oil men, who began to come in to investigate and ended by leasing territory and going to work to develop what there was in it, and this led to the discovery of the largest oil-field yet brought into the market. The oil was rank in smell, and was pronounced good only for fuel purposes,—the standard maintained it could not be refined, but it is a satisfaction to announce that for the past two years that result has been accomplished by the Peerless Refining Company whose works are located at Findlay, and are found among the illustrations in this work. Today the refined oil is selling in the market along with Pennsylvania oil, and even an expert cannot tell which of the two is Ohio oil. The latter find added largely to the wealth and population of Findlay, but until the fall of 1886 scarcely a change had been reached in the price of real property, at least south of the river.

The writer remembers well conversing with a prominent real estate dealer in the summer of 1886 in regard to the matter and his opinion was that property on Main Street could be bought



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM CRAWFORD STREET.





T. C. & S. RY. PASSENGER STATION.



SANDUSKY STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM MAIN ST.



RESIDENCE OF P. E. HAY.

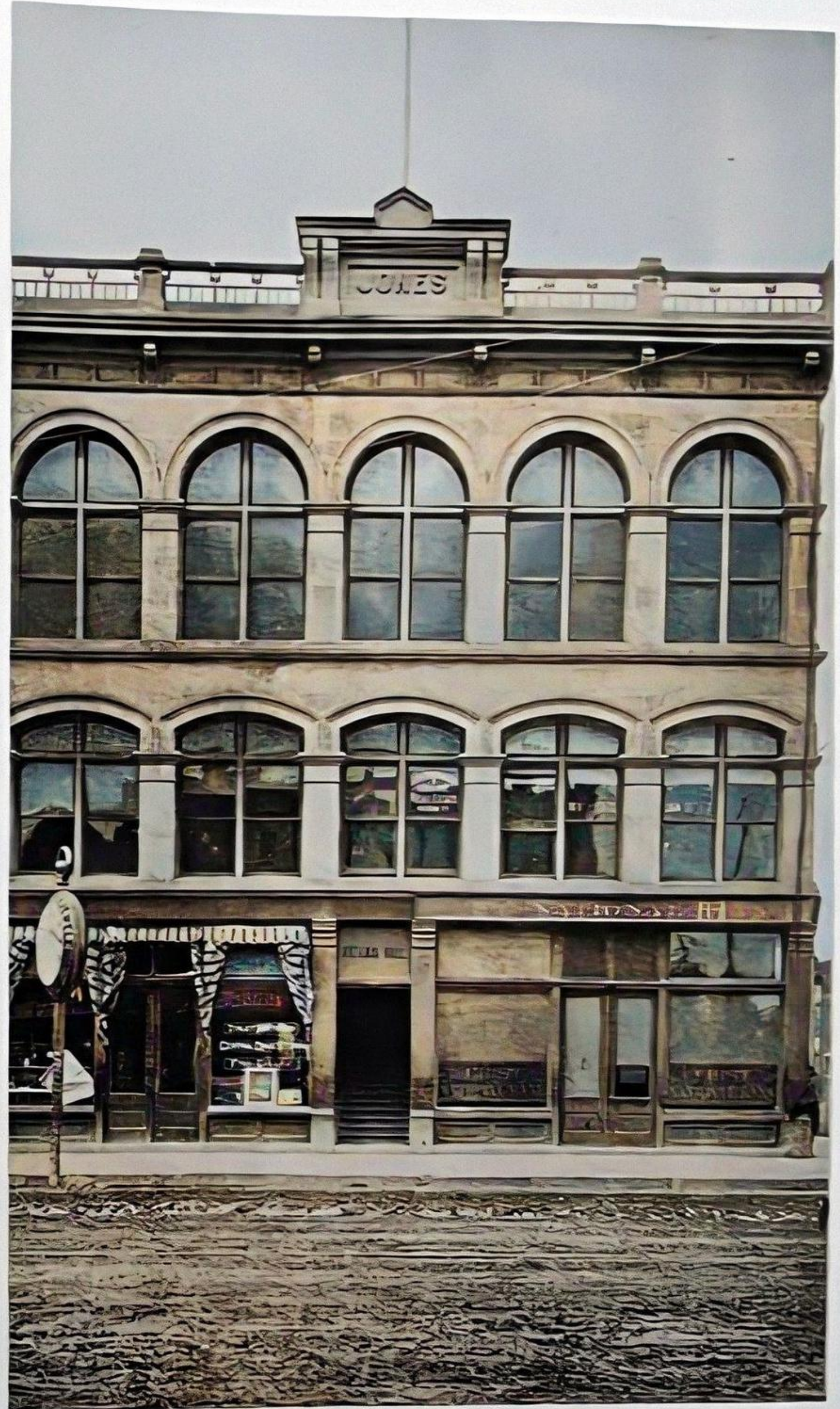




FINDLAY COLLEGE.



CORY MONUMENT, MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.





THE PEERLESS REFINING CO.



just as cheap as before the discoveries we have mentioned. North Findlay had received the first locations, and there property was moving at advanced rates. But, a few months later,—*presto*. New additions were being laid out on all hands, and property was changing hands at a rapid rate and at very much advanced figures. It was the coming of the boom of 1887, a period which will ever be remembered as the culmination of the speculative fever which involved in its sway, men, women and children. Everybody was infected; those who lived in Findlay and those who came to look on and see the sights, were equally victims. These latter were like Saul among the Prophets, and were carried away by the enthusiasm which was displayed by the rest. Fortunes were made in a day or a week. Among those who had the fever worst were a number of ladies, and they proved to be equal to the occasion, for when the boom was over and the fever had subsided, they found themselves in much better circumstances than ever before.

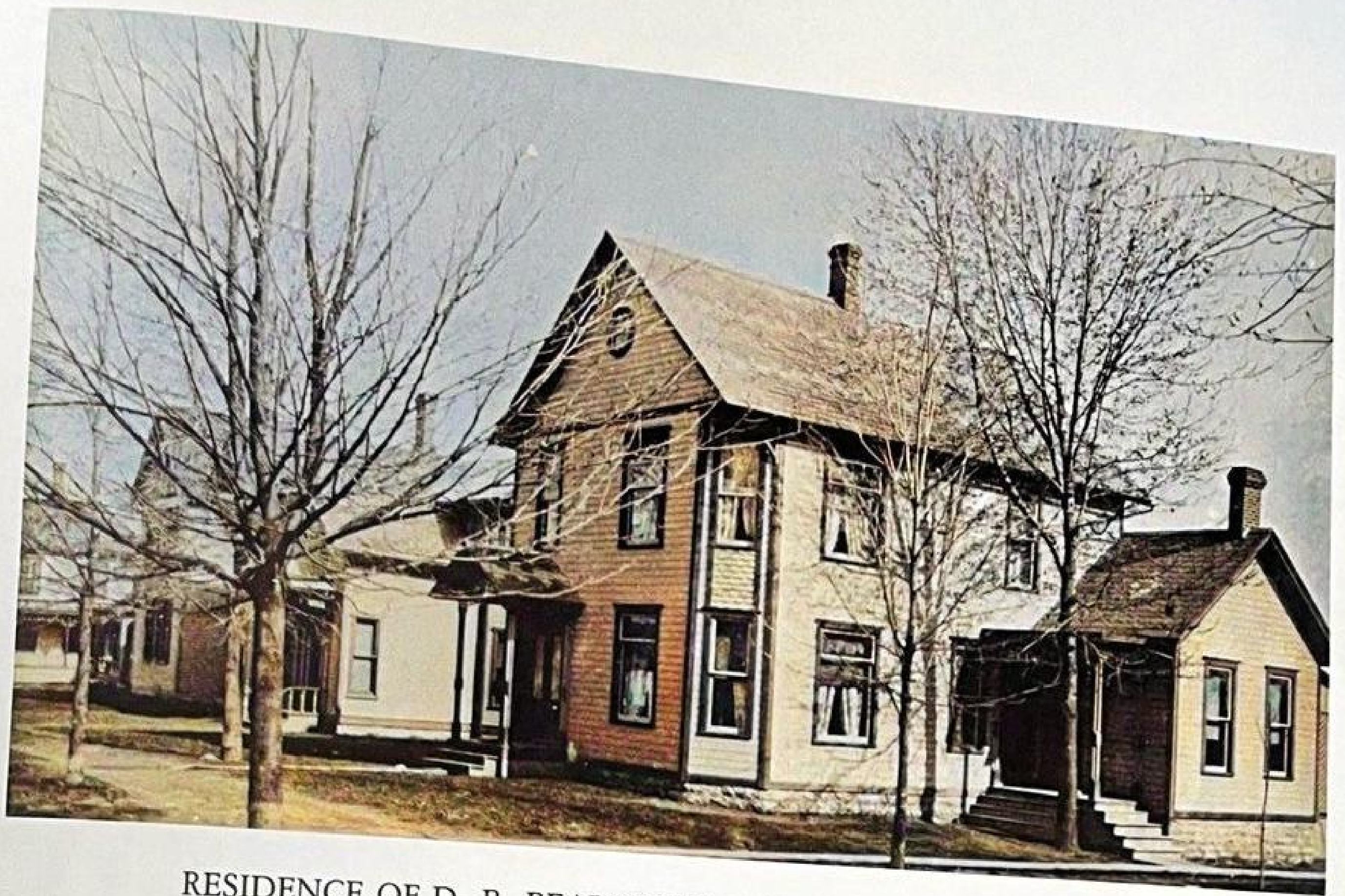
During its continuance, almost every day saw new additions platted and laid out for sale, and the Council Committee on "plats and parks" was kept busy examining the plats of the new additions offered, and making up reports upon the same until nearly all the territory involved in the township—four by six miles—was added to the taxable property of the corporation. It was during this great boom that the West Park addition was laid out, the Lima street car line was built, the Mahoning and Western Railroad was inaugurated, and the farm lands of that locality was transformed into building lots and dotted with elegant houses. The immense works of the Lagrange Rolling Mill Company were located at this point, along the line of W. & L. E. R. R. and at its intersection with the M. & W. The Chain and Cable Works, Moores Chair Factory, Vinton's Brass and Steel Works, and other manufacturing establishments were located at this point, and dwellings sprang up as if by magic.

It was during the time of excitement, also, that the Carnahan addition was laid out and the Ohio Window Glass Company located, the Blanchard Avenue Street Car Line was projected and has become a fixed fact. The following establishments were also located during that season, and are now flourishing and prosperous institutions, adding population and wealth to the city and general prosperity to the country: The Wetherald Wire Nail Works, the Hirsh-Ely Glass Works, the Findlay Hydraulic Pressed Brick Works, the Findlay Iron and Steel Works, the American Alluminum Works, the Peerless Refining Company, and later the immense Bell & Co.'s Pottery Works, not yet in full operation but will be by September, the Bellaire Goblet Works, the largest

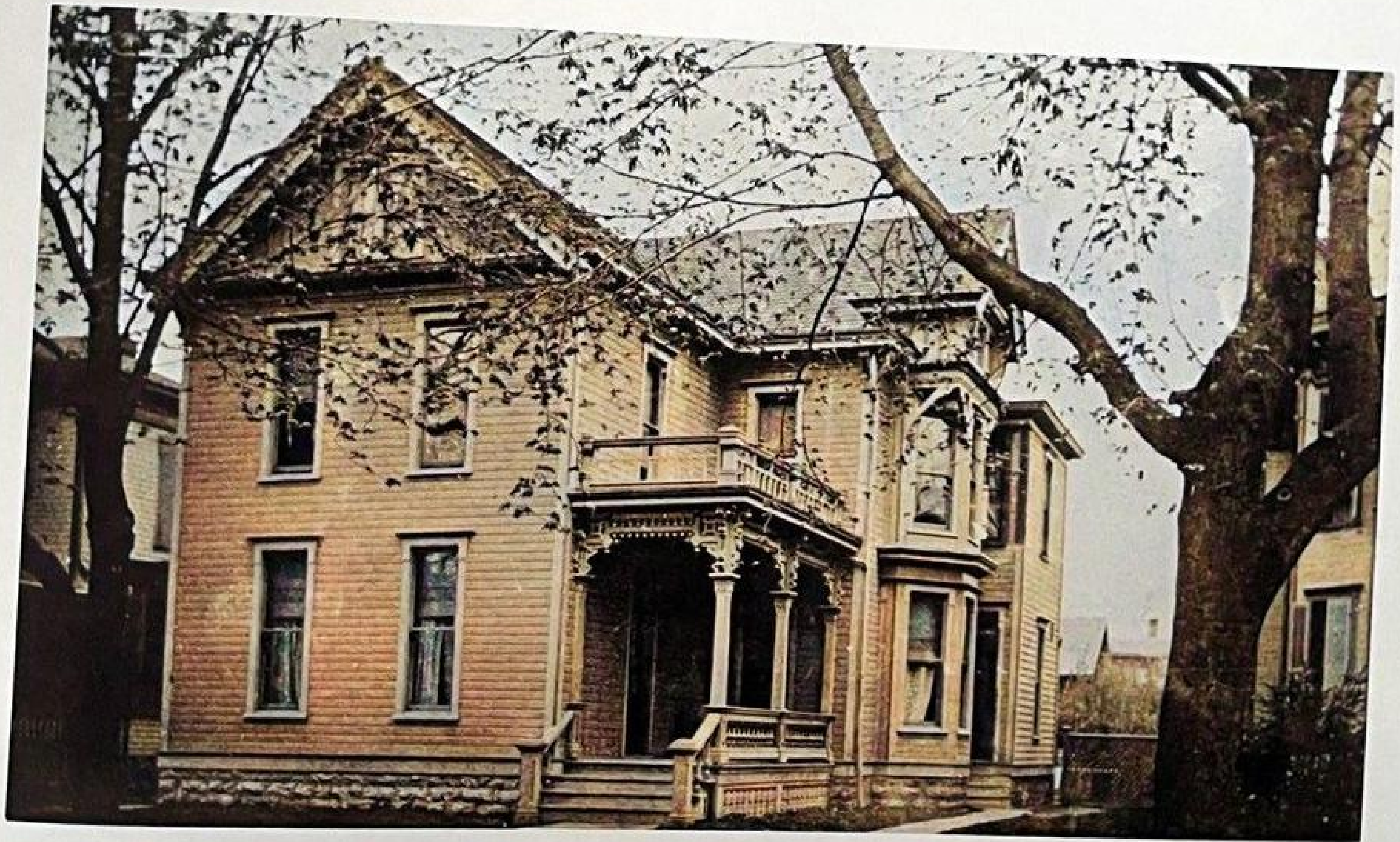


RESIDENCE OF FREEMAN THORP.





RESIDENCE OF D. B. BEARDSLEY, S. E. COR. CENTER AND CLINTON STS.



RESIDENCE OF G. W. RUHL.





RESIDENCE OF DR. A. HURD.

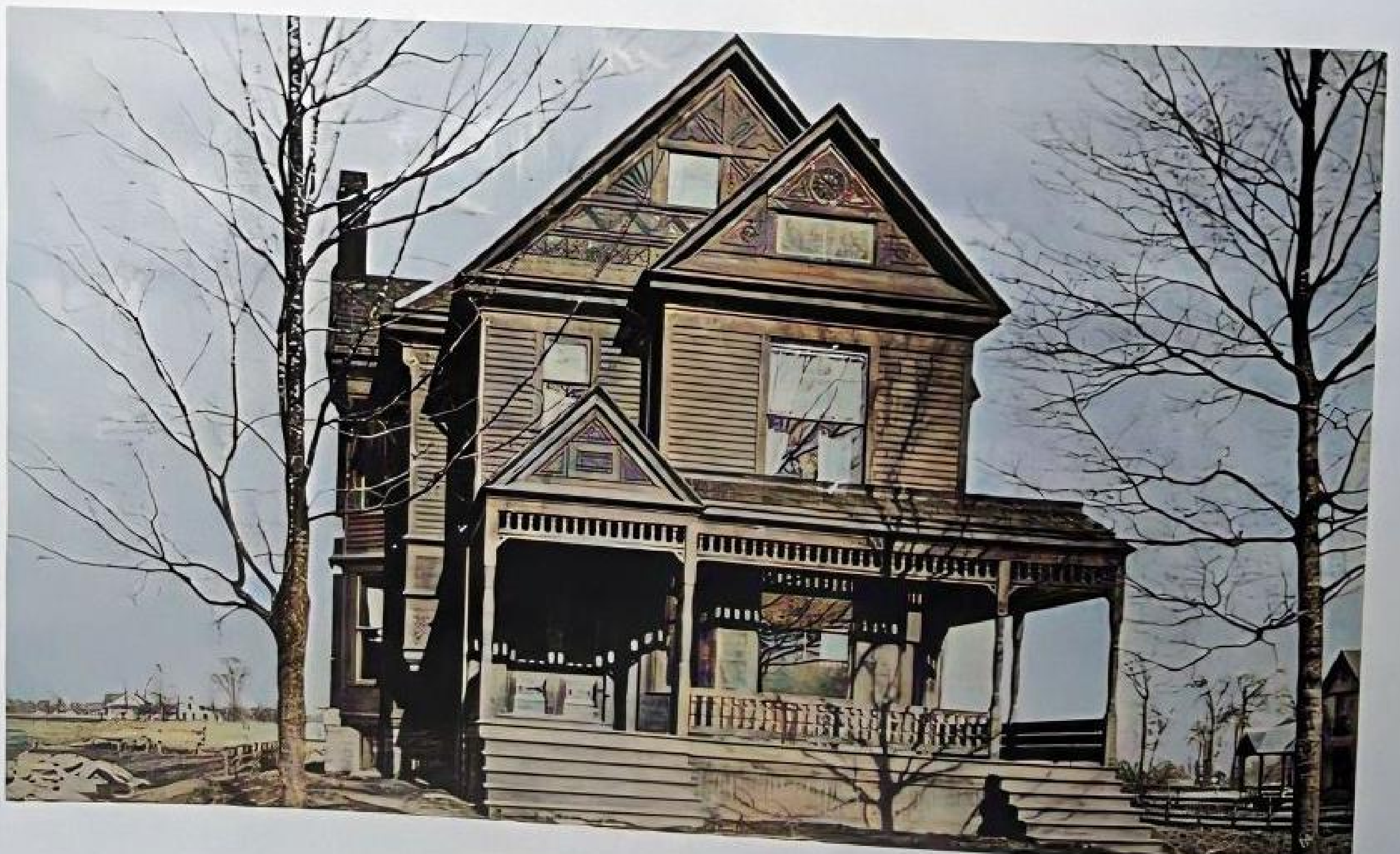




JOY HOUSE BLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. CAROTHERS.



RESIDENCE OF DR. BOGER.





COLUMBIA GLASS WORKS.



in the United States, recently destroyed by fire, but now rebuilding larger and better than ever the Dalzell & Co.'s magnificent establishment, the Model Glass Works, the Bottle Works, Lippencott's immense Glass Chimney Factory, the vast American Nail and Machine Company's Works. To these may be added a number of Brick Yards, large Excelsior Works, Lime Kilns, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards and other branches of business, each of which add to the number of sources of employment and contribute their proportion to the rapidly growing population of the city.

Many new blocks have been and are being added to the city, among them such as the Blackford Block, the Marvin Block, the Morrison Block, the Edwards Block, the Union Block, and others of less note. To meet the vast growth of the city, has keep the school board busy, and last year there were six magnificent school buildings erected in different parts of the city, and this year arrangements have been made to still further enlarge the school facilities by the construction of other buildings. In this way \$100,000 has been put into new buildings. The growth of the religious interests have also been in keeping with the rapid growth of the city. The Congregational society has put up a fine new church building in the Swing Addition. The Methodists have erected the Howard M. E. Church on the north side and are getting a church building in readiness in the Heck Addition, to accommodate worshippers located so far from the center of the city. The United Brethren people have erected a beautiful and substantial brick building on west Hardin Street, and the Episcopal denomination is at present erecting a small but beautifully designed gothic structure on the addition put upon the market by the Cory heirs, along the Lima Avenue.

During the past season the southern part of the city extending to the Chamberlin Hill addition has had an unparalleled growth, and this year the growth continues as rapidly. The large fair grounds of the County Agricultural Society are located in this part of the city, and the line of the Midland road extension to the east runs along its south line and will cut off about seven and a quarter acres. So far they have not been able to come to terms with the company, and are holding it in check by an injunction. Once the question is settled, and the railroad extended across to the line of the T. C. & C. R. R. or to the C. S. & C. line, the growth of this part of the city will be even more rapid, as a number of manufacturers are waiting upon the adjustment of this question to locate factories in that part of the city so as to be upon this line of road. The latest development in regard to the matter is a proposition of the railroad company to purchase



MAIN STREET BRIDGE.





VIEW SHOWING RESIDENCE OF D. C. L. SHEPPARD.



EAST LAWN.



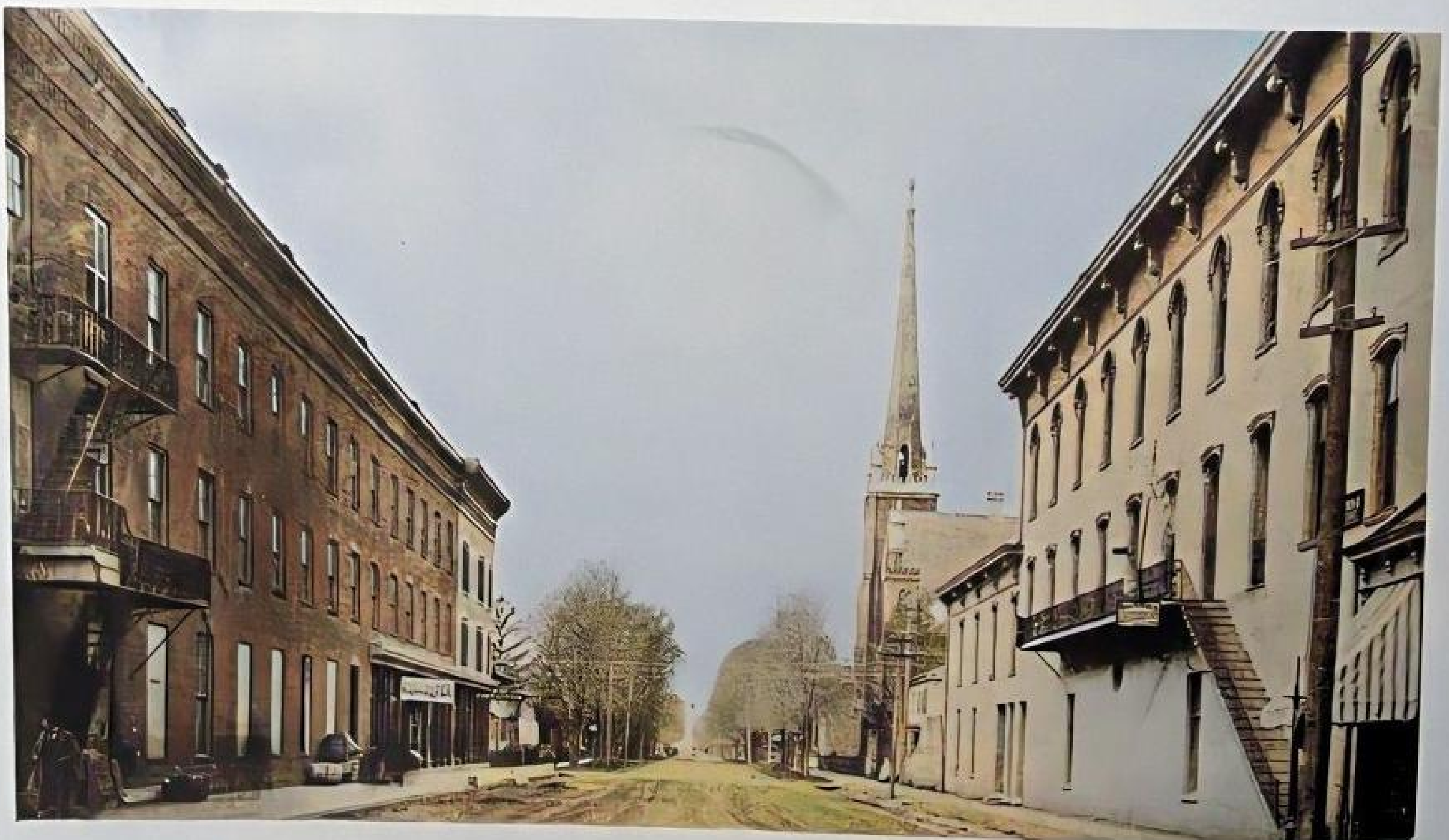


RESIDENCE OF J. S. PATTERSON.



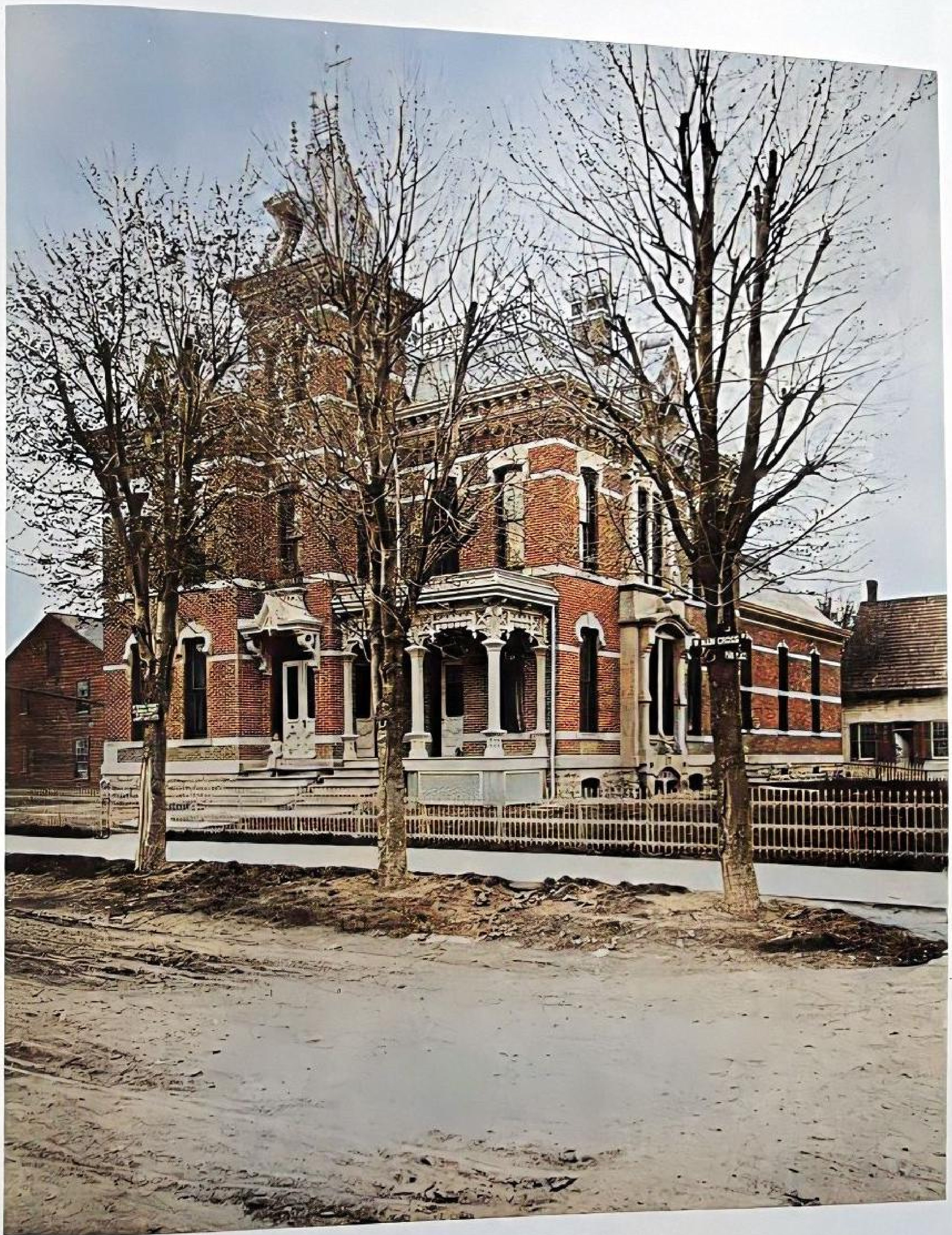


RESIDENCE OF G. CARLIN.



SANDUSKY ST., LOOKING WEST FROM MAIN ST.





SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE AND JAIL.





VIEW OF MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY.



KIMMEL MONUMENT, MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY.



the seven and a quarter acres at \$1000 per acre, paying cash for the same; for the city to purchase twenty-two acres from the west end at a reduced price for a city park, and the balance, about ten acres, lying along the Main street to be sold to a syndicate. The prospect is looked upon favorably by the people, and the hope is entertained that the matter will be so adjusted. The city has no large park, and this is the only piece which is so well adapted to the purpose lying anywhere near the center of the city. The most of it is well shaded with forest trees, while there is enough of it cleared to lay off in beautiful designs and equally fine drives. The present parks are small, and the gifts of syndicates to help sell the lots surrounding; while pretty and ornamental they are not of sufficient extent to meet the needs of a growing city. The largest of these is located in the Carnahan addition, and the next largest at West Park.

Persons who have not visited Findlay since 1884, can scarcely form any conception of the great growth which has taken place, either in the additions north of the river and in those south and southwest of the city; but passengers who travel along the line of the L. E. & W., can see daily evidence of the growth taking place in the northern part of the city, and can have a pretty fair idea of what is going on in the southwest. In 1884, along the line of Lima Avenue, there were no residences west of Main Street, except those erected by Dr. A. Hurd in 1880, and by A. H. Balsley in 1881, and only one of these was within the then limits of the city. There were no houses within a quarter of a mile to the east or north of them, and none at all to the south, although there were three within half a mile to the southwest and west. Since 1886, there have been erected near them, the fine residences of Mrs. S. P. DeWolfe, Mr. Taylor, S. C. Moore, N. W. Adams, A. Chanel, D. Stough, E. Lichtig, J. B. Rothschild, A. Nichols, A. Shaler, and many others of less note. Also, the large four story brick building originally built for the Bellaire Lantern Works, but now occupied by the Western Rapid Type Writer Company, a home company, which is meeting with great success; the large brick building occupied by Andregg & Heusner, of the Findlay Table Works, a large planing mill conducted by J. Oman & Sons, and near by the large brick building of the Church Furniture Factory. These lie to the south, the west and northwest, while to the north and east fully as many more residences have been erected during the same period, before reaching Main street. And the building of residences, brick blocks, manufacturing establishments, in all parts of the city goes on with the same vigor which has distinguished the past three years of unparalleled growth.

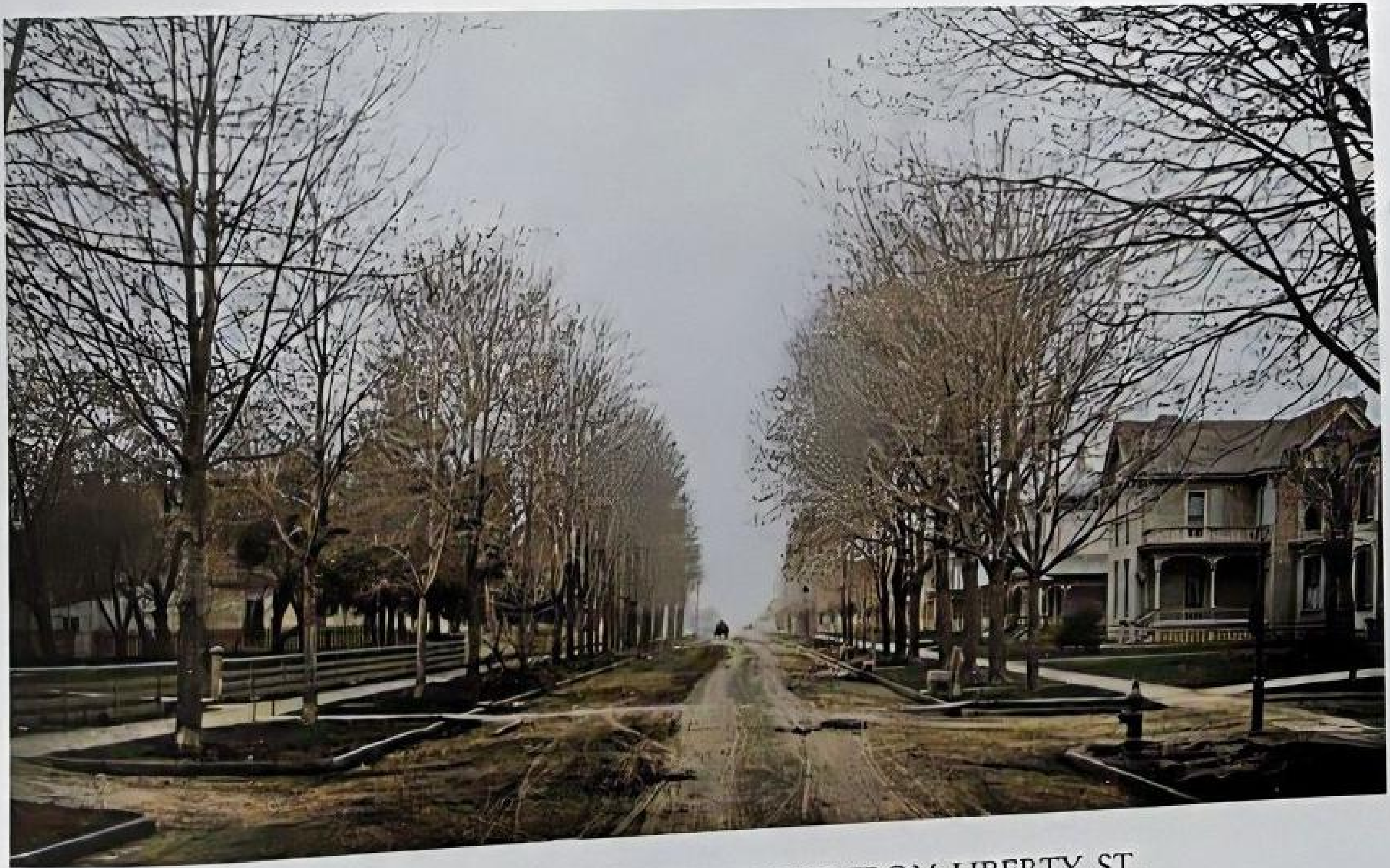


RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. MYERS.





BELLAIRE GOBLET WORKS.



SANDUSKY ST., LOOKING WEST FROM LIBERTY ST.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. ROTHSCHILD.

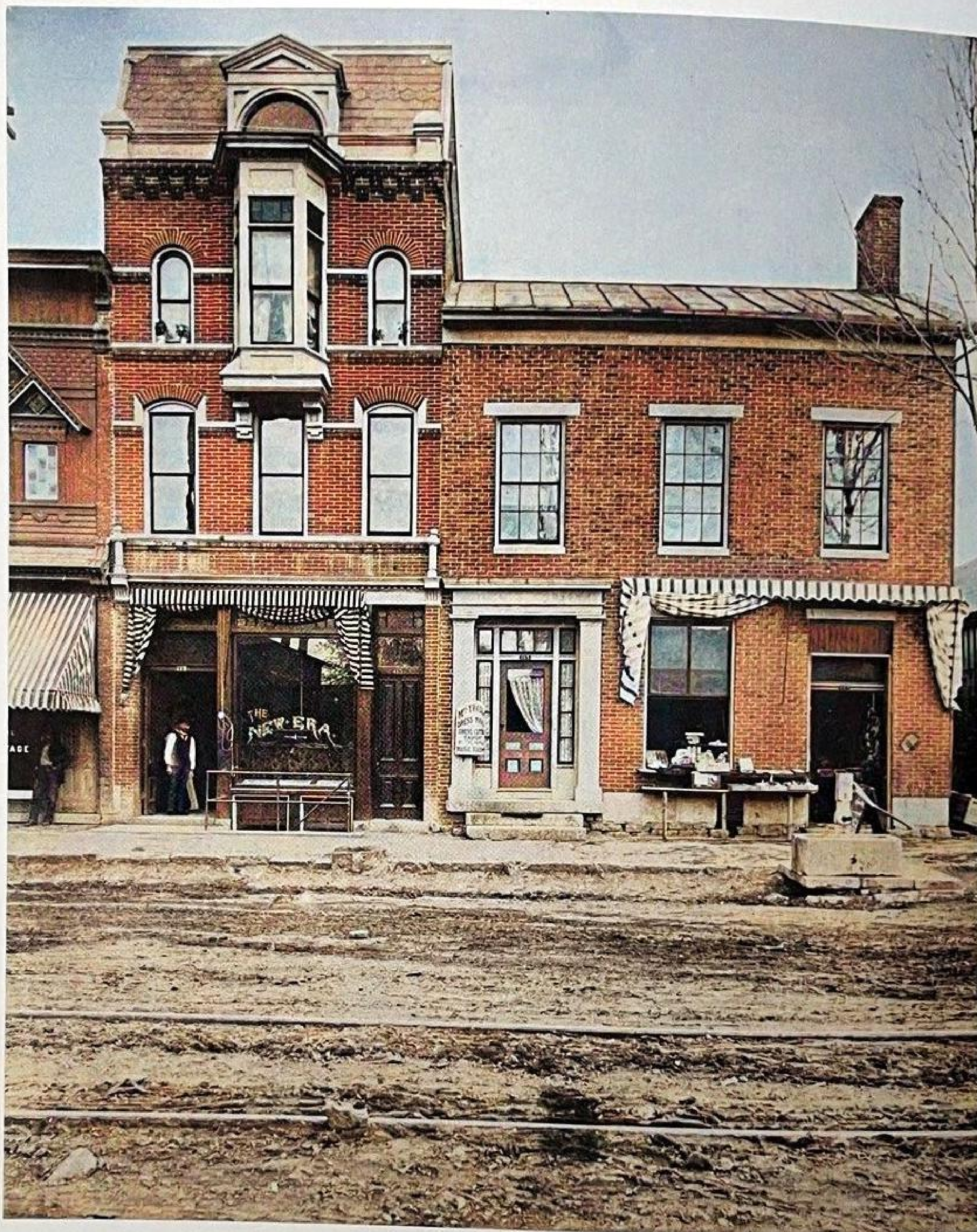




GOODMAN BLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF A. P. BYALL.



MRS. TRAUCHT'S BLOCK.



The population of the city at the present time is variously estimated. The prevailing opinion among men best calculated to judge, and who have no desire to place the figures beyond the actual amount, is that the number of inhabitants within the incorporated limits will reach 22,500 to 25,000.

The newspapers of the city are the *Daily and Weekly Jeffersonian*, the *Daily and Weekly Courier*, the *Weekly Star* and two *Weekly German* papers. There are also several other papers or magazines intended to fill a "long felt want." These are the *Weekly News*, issued as a Sunday paper, and the *Golden Eagle*, issued monthly as an organ of that rapidly growing organization. The *Daily Jeffersonian* is the pioneer country Daily of Ohio and perhaps of the whole country. It was established in November 1880 by the present proprietor, A. H. Balsley, and after several years of struggling for a foot hold, obtained it, and has since continued prosperous. It has been recently enlarged to an eight-column four-page daily, and is the largest of the trio. The *Daily Republican* was started in opposition in 1886, in consequence of the position taken by the *Jeffersonian* against the city going into the natural gas business. It is published by a corporation and has obtained quite a circulation and a fair amount of prosperity, but the *Jeffersonian* remains the favorite, and but recently demonstrated its influence with the people by defeating the projects to give the city into the charge of a Board of Public Affairs—a project largely in the majority when first presented to the people, and before its real purposes were exposed by the attacks of the *Jeffersonian*. The *Daily Courier* was the last candidate for public favor, and was called into existence during the boom of 1887. Its proprietors had long published the *Weekly Courier*, the democratic paper of the county, and it has gathered to itself most of the democratic supporters of the daily press, and is having a fair run of prosperity.

The future prospects of Findlay are bright indeed. The present Board of City Gas Trustees, which is entirely new, and composed of the best representative interests of the city, have taken steps in the right direction and have secured by lease or purchase a vast amount of gas territory—enough in fact, to insure it against any failure in the gas supply for several centuries. Last winter, under the former management, the supply of gas was sometimes short. At present, under the management of the present Board the gas supply is fully 40,000,000 cubic feet beyond the demand. In other words, the wells drilled in but not yet connected with the city lines, but closed in after careful measurement, and ready to be admitted to the city mains as soon as the high pressure line now being put down is ready to receive it, amounts to that large sum in excess

of the supply on which the city could depend at the beginning of the year 1889. This supply will be still further augmented by wells now drilling, and the Board expects to have at their command before the drilling ceases for the year at least 75,000,000 feet in excess of actual demands for domestic and manufacturing uses. This with the vast territory at the disposal of the city will create a supply of fuel that will insure the works already here against any possible failure, but also be a guarantee to manufacturers that they can safely locate in the city which was the first to furnish cheap gas for manufacturing uses. This immense supply of cheap fuel, its growing railroad facilities, its good home demand for all articles of consumption, point it out as the desideratum of manufacturers and their employes, and its people look with confidence to a population many thousands in excess of that which now resides within its borders.



